Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE COTTON PICKERS

— *F. E. Chaudhry*

Left:—

"The Bug-Hunter."

(Photo by Z. D. Barni.)

Right:—

"Setting Sail."

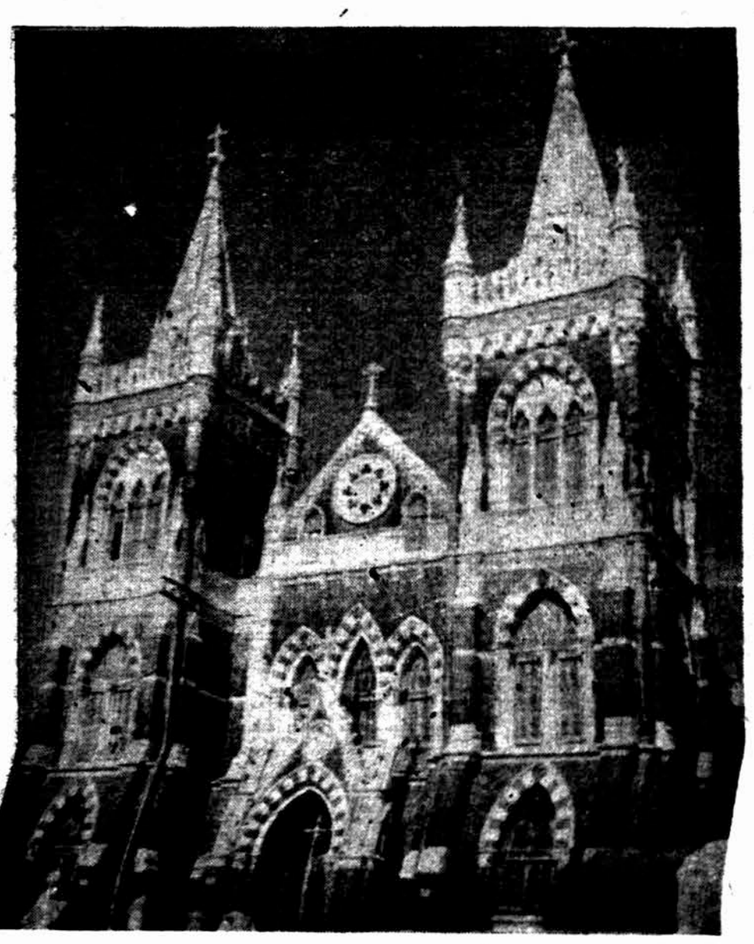
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

"REPAIRS."

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

"THE CANE WORKER"

(Photo by Z. D. Barni.)



Left:—Mt. Mary's Church, Bandra, where the annual Fair will be held this week.

Right:—A local artist giving finishing touches to clay images of Ganpati.

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

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A PLAIN TALK TO INDIAN PARENTS

WHAT MEASURE OF FREEDOM SHALL THEY ALLOW THEIR EDUCATED SONS AND DAUGHTERS TO CULTIVATE ACQUAINTANCE WITH YOUTH OF OPPOSITE SEX?

(By Mrs. MANORAMABAI R. MODAK, Ahmednagar).

A FEW "DON'TS" FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Last week my husband and I received a letter from a young woman of our acquaintance informing us that she had gone to another city with a young man, to meet his people and to make arrangements for her marriage to him; that they were staying in a hotel in that city; and would my husband help her as her mother and relatives were opposed to the marriage. We called the girl's mother and she admitted that the girl had gone off with the young man with her consent because she did not believe that 'her' daughter would come to any harm.

Not An Isolated Case

This is not an isolated case, but there are many like it occurring often, as everyone knows. The circumstances vary, but the essential facts are the same: girls and boys are choosing their own mates. Which is as it should be, but when a boy and girl go off to a hotel in another city, unchaperoned, many of us are filled with fears. Another girl of our acquaintance has nearly ruined her reputation because she spent evening after evening in the public park with a young man. But, what were the girl and boy to do? Where were they to see each other? The parents were too orthodox to allow them to meet in the girl's home. Should they have gone on some lonely road out in the country? Should they have gone secretly to some other city? Then, where should they go?

One educated girl met her boy-friend in his room in the college hostel, became pregnant and is now in great difficulty. A young man almost wept as he told me: "I will not, I will not marry a girl whom I do not know. But how shall I get acquainted with nice girls? If I even walk with a girl in the street the neighbours think ill of us."

A Plain Question To Parents

These cases raise questions and misgivings, bring to the fore problems which many of us older people have been fruitlessly and privately discussing for the last few years. But they cannot remain academic questions much longer. And we must find some solution other than the all too simple one: "Let us go slowly in these matters." Educated girls and boys who want to get married are not going to wait while we "go slowly." They want to find their mates and they are not going to sit calmly at home while we select them and accept them as they once did.

Parents, what are you doing about it? Are you helping them to choose wisely or forcing them to make ill-advised matches because your orthodoxy does not allow them sufficient freedom? Teachers, have you a responsibility in this direction as well as preparing them to pass examinations?

Boys and girls in the West have been choosing each other usually after long acquaintance and after many goings and comings together and that without a serious number of tragedies. Perhaps, the experience of the West can help us in India to approach the problem. There are some 'Don'ts' of the Western social code which I should like to point out to Indian parents; some cautions the West has learned which may be useful as India proceeds in freedom between the sexes.

Two Basic Facts

These 'don'ts' are based upon at least two psychological basic facts: first, your son and your daughter are no more perfect, no more strongly willed nor experienced than other boys and girls. The tiny perfect baby you once held in your arms is now non-existent. It has grown into a different being since its first bath with all the urge toward sex-gratification of any other human. This you know but you sometimes forget. It follows that 'dont's' apply to your child as well as to any other child.

Further, the attraction between the sexes is so great that individuals must avoid getting into temptations too intense to be resisted, either because of their inner weakness or their lack of knowledge as to how timely to extricate themselves. Many young men have not been trained as boys in how to be 'friends' with a girl; how to treat other girls as they should like their sisters to be treated. Young ladies have not been trained in treating youths as their brothers: to many girls all men are potential lovers which is a very dangerous way in which to mingle with them. Boys and girls have got to be trained to treat each other as brothers and sisters until one is chosen as lover if they are to be able to exercise any wisdom in their choice of mates. Because this very condition is so difficult to attain, there are certain 'don'ts' which can well be observed by Indian parents.

A Few "Don'ts"

Don't allow your son or daughter to go to another town with friends or to meet friends of the other sex unchaperoned no matter what the reason or excuse, and don't allow them to go to a hotel at all unchaperoned. It is too easy for an unprincipaled man or an unexperienced youth to force his way or get himself invited into a girl's room. And once in her room with the door closed what can an inexperienced girl do to protect herself if she wishes to, or how easily can a girl or boy in love restrain themselves? This sounds like an unnecessary caution to parents of sophisticated children, but the stage of sophistication is not yet entered upon in India; some are saying that this situation will never be met by 'my' child—how do you know? Let us look at the matter in its worst form, because these things are happening all about us, although they may not have come within the compass of the individual reader's experience. If men and women, boys and girls go to other towns, insist on their staying with relatives or friends, in separate houses, or in emergencies, going to separate hotels, or one to the dak bungalow and the other staying in the station. The lounge of the Western hotel is the place where men and women meet, not in each other's rooms. Eastern-managed hotels mostly lack this accommodation.

Don't allow your sons and daughters to sit alone in rooms with the opposite sex, in your own house or in relatives' houses. Let them sit together in full view of everyone. Don't strain to hear what they are saying, it makes them secretive. Go on with your own affairs, but train your son and daughter where to sit with members of the opposite sex.

What Is A Chaperon

This brings us to the question what is a chaperon? A chaperon is an older person of tact and sympathy who knows how to keep in the background except when needed to direct the party. She is all ears but blind; dumb, except in anticipation of what is going to be done next; ready with suggestions but backward in forcing them upon the group except when matters get to a condition wherein she must use the force of her personality. In the West when youth was first experimenting with freedom the chaperon had to be a married woman; perhaps that is too narrow a definition.

One of the most perplexing questions is, where are boys and girls to get to know each other, where are they to play together and talk together? How are they to meet? The cinema seems fast becoming one of the places. In the interval they can be seen in almost any town chatting outside, although they may not venture to sit together inside. At the hill-stations groups of boys and girls are seen tramping together and one does not believe that the party are all from the same family, at least one hopes not, for young people could hardly find a more healthy way of being together than on tramps in such laughing happy groups. Where else are they to be together? Going to and from school ought to be a natural means of getting acquainted and not to be discouraged, although one scarcely ever sees it as co-educational schools are so few.

Shall Orthodoxy Rule?

The list of possibilities seems already exhausted. Orthodox parents refused to allow them to visit together in their homes, although there could be no better place. In some cases the parents are liberal enough not to be afraid and wise enough to see that the home is the place where they should meet, but they are hindered by orthodox and timid relatives in the house. When gentle persuasion has failed, the wise man who can afford to do so may find some way of setting up his own house for his wife and school-age children in another locality—school advantages always give a good reason for doing so. Many separated families live with liberal social customs and come back to the orthodoxy of the joint-family only for the holidays. The problem may resolve itself into: What is the most valuable to me—the happy integration of my children into the world they will have to live in, or the peace of mind of the orthodox women and the elderly grandfathers who have had their chance at life?

Clubs In Common Grounds

One longs to see men's and ladies' clubs join, and meet in a common building, play tennis on common courts so that boys and girls can be with them mixing naturally, with something to do. It is far healthier for them to play games together than to sit idly, only talking. Why do Indian clubs of men and ladies not use the same buildings? There should be three large rooms in such buildings, all with outside entrances: the one in the centre should be for men and women to use together, and on one side of it a room exclusively for men and on the

(Continued On Page 40)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The true glory of a nation is the living temple of an honest, industrious and upright people.

Our Impressions Of S. Africa:

Adventures In The Transvaal

(By Messrs. KHARAS, GANDHI and SHROFF the Three Intrepid World Cyclists.)

Krugar National Park

Louis Trichardt, which is a very prosperous little town on the northern extremity of Transvaal lay on the other side of the mountain; so when we reached the top, a vast plain stretching for miles and miles spread below us; and just at the foot of the mountain was situated the town of Louis Trichardt. This town being near the Krugar National Park we asked Mr. Jadhowji, a rich Khoja merchant, to take us there in his car, as the Park authorities do not allow people to go in on cycles or walking. Starting late in the night we covered the 60 and odd miles before day-break till we were stopped at the gate. Exactly at 6 a.m., we were allowed to go in and we got the necessary permit from the Pont Maria Hotel on a payment of £1-5 which includes the car and all passengers in it. With this permit we could travel in the game reserve which is nearly 300 miles long but were to get out of it before sunset. For the first 20 miles we saw no animals but after that herds of thirty or more springboks, deers of all kinds and zebras made their appearance; while standing alone and looking at us steadily was a fierce-looking wild bull. Notice boards had been put up all along the road requesting visitors not to get out of their car, nor to hoot or frighten the animals in any way. The animals did not run away or feel shy at our approach but kept on staring at us and gave us good opportunities of taking their snaps. We took our lunch by the side of a river which was full of crocodiles, many being on the banks, basking in the sun. On our way back we tried to get a glimpse of lions or wild elephants which seek shelter in this reserve but unfortunately none could be seen. This game reserve is a mighty blessing to the wild life of Africa and many hundreds of animals from far and near take shelter in it from the hunter's rifle.

Colour Bar

The road from Louis Trichardt further South was mostly in a straight line and we could see miles ahead of us. All around us was dry waste land and not a speck of green could be seen. For days we travelled through such a barren country taking rest during night time with Indian merchants who are very hospitable. In this way Pietersburg, the capital of northern Transvaal, Potgietersrust and Nylstroom were left behind. In the last named town, we were accorded a warm welcome, the Indians showing a keen interest and sympathy in our tour. We stopped at Warm Baths to bathe in the sulphur springs. Small cubicles have been made with tubs in them and the hot water from the sulphur spring is brought by pipes. The Indians have been allotted separate cubicles and cannot go into the European section. The few Indian permanent residents are not allowed to reside in the town area but a separate location some three miles away from the town is allotted to them. Not caring to stop in this colour prejudiced town for long, we cycled down to Pretoria.

In Pretoria

Pretoria is the seat of the Government during the summer and the joint-capital with Cape Town of the Union of South Africa. We met here the Prime Minister, Mr. Hertzog, the Minister of Justice, General Smuts and the Minister of Interior, Mr. Hofmeyr who is a great friend of the coloured races in South Africa. The Ministers have their offices in the Union Buildings which are built of yellow stones in the oriental style and are the most picturesque buildings in the whole of South Africa. From the Union Buildings we went to the Government House where we had an interview with the Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon. We were received at the Government House by everybody with a smile while the Governor-General was kind enough to come out in his garden and be photographed with us. We were kept busy in Pretoria for some days seeing the other interesting sights. In the Transvaal Museum we saw a large variety of stuffed animals and models of big gold nuggets that had been found in the olden days of mining. The President Krugar's house which is now used as a museum is of modest dimension and reveals the simple taste of this great man. Many of his belongings were looted by soldiers during the Boer War, but his personal belongings and some furniture that he had with him during his exile in Switzerland have been brought to his old house and well preserved. Near to his house is the old European cemetery where his remains lie after they had been brought over from Switzerland. The monument erected over him is very simple and fresh flowers over his grave shows to the present generation that his memory still lives. The Royal Mint is also worth visiting if only to watch the great care and pains taken to recover the liniest particle of gold dust which may be lost in the making of coins. Every day the sweeping from the room is collected and melted to regain the small particles of silver and other precious metals.

Strong-hold Of Jews

Pretoria is linked to Johannesburg by a fine tar road lined with tall poplar trees on both sides. On the outskirts of Johannesburg we met the Indian Boy Scouts on cycles and they led us to the City Hall where the Mayor was waiting to welcome us. After the welcoming addresses, garlanding and the Parsee ceremony of breaking the cocoanut and the egg had gone through we were taken by the Secretary of the Parsee Transvaal Anjuman to his house.

Johannesburg or as it should rightly be called Jewburg is a very prosperous town, with sky-scrapers piercing the sky, huge heaps—mountain high—of mine dumps surrounding it and with the bottom all hollow. The town is only 50 years old and while we were there the Golden Jubilee was celebrated. Owing to the boom in the price of gold it has been able to build up Johannesburg very quickly. What 50 years ago was a desolate piece of land is to-day a thriving city buzzing over with half a million lives. Its traffic on a Saturday afternoon can well be compared to the traffic of any other city in the world. The Jews have made this their strong-hold and are slowly but surely monopolising all the trade from the English and other Europeans. All the theatres and Cinemas are in their hands, the Press is managed by them, all the big exporting and importing wholesale houses are owned by them, they run almost all the important hotels and motor garages. The Government has always been trying to suppress the Indian traders, but an Indian is generally a petty merchant, who never tries to go in for any sort of industries, while the Jews are not only monopolising the petty trade, the wholesale business but also some big industries. With the free immigration for Jews, the country is being rapidly filled with them from Germany, Poland and other countries so in time to come the Government will have to cope with the Jewish problem which will be much stronger and greater than the Indian problem has ever been. (The Government of the Union of South Africa have already restricted the immigration of Jews).

Johannesburg is not a clean city as the atmosphere is heavy with the dust from the numerous mines. The major portion of the Indian population of Johannesburg are Mohamedans and the Indian Transvaal Congress which ought to see to the good of all sections of Indians irrespective of caste or creed, is generally communal. We set out from Johannesburg to cycle over 250 miles and see Kimberly which is noted for its diamond mines.

Diamonds In Heaps

Our last lap to Kimberly was through a country which needed rain very badly. There was not a speck of green to be seen for scores of miles and the glare from the road which was built of white sand was very afflicting to the eyes. Kimberly had seen much better days but owing to the world depression and the consequent slump in the diamond trade. It has fallen on evil days. It is said that Kimberly helped to build up Johannesburg and Cape Town which have now gone far ahead of her. She can still boast to have a big open mine which is the Largest Man-Made Hole in the world. Out of this enormous hole diamonds worth millions of pound have been found but now it is closed down, because of too much water in it, and it being not safe to work on the sides and make the hole still bigger. Further away is another place called the Breakwater where a dam has been made across a river and the river bed dug up in search of diamonds. It is a very big and risky undertaking involving a heavy loss should the river get swollen after heavy rains and break the dam. A visit to De Beer's office proved very interesting. Here we saw raw diamonds in heaps and bucketfulls costing millions of pound. They were of different qualities and sizes and separated in groups acording to their quality and size. Those that had too many flaws in them were no good for jewellery but would be used for commercial purposes such as making drills for cutting hard steel or glass panes. Great care is observed while showing these diamonds to the visitor who is very rarely allowed to handle or touch them. Kimberly being in the Cape Province there were not separate entrances for the coloured and white at the railway station or Post office and no prohibition against getting into tramcars or buses.

A Pleasant Run

We had to return from Kimberly by the same way we had come in order to go to Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa. Arriving at Johannesburg and Pretoria once more we made our way through Eastern Transvaal to the coast. Our first day's journey from Pretoria was through a forest of pines, and oak trees which gave out sweet scents and looked fresh and green. Further onwards we found green medows which a few weeks ago were dyr plains. The stores in these parts are generally owned by Surti Bories, who are good eaters and hospitable people, so that we enjoyed many Indian savoury dishes at their table. The recent rains had made the roads very wet but we found dry paths to cycle on and there was not much danger of skidding. Nearing Barberton we crossed over a high mountain, which a few weeks ago were dry owing to the heat. A cold shower on reaching Barberton, however, refreshed us and coming to know that a party of Madras men and women were going in a lorry to Nilespruit we joined them and had fine drive of about 30 miles. From Nilespruit the next morning we drove to White River where we saw many lemon and citruss estates with orchards extending for many miles. We were also shown the vast estates of Messrs. H. L. Hall and Sons who are the biggest exporters of oranges to India.

A Revealing Incident

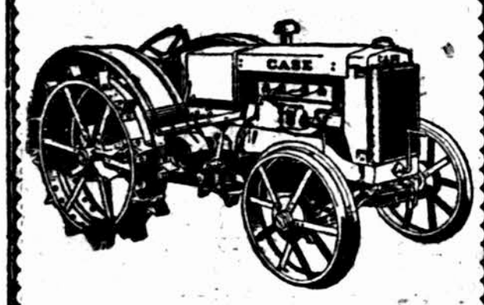
Returning to Barberton we found the European community anxious to hear about our experiences. So a meeting was arranged in the City Hall and the Mayor consented to preside. At the last moment, however, when they came to know that we would not address the meeting if the Indians were not allowed to sit in the Hall, they changed the place of meeting and the lecture was delivered in the Municipal Committee Room. We wondered at the justice of this people; for an Indian pays the same rates and taxes as an European and still he is debarred from using the City Hall. A part of the way from Barberton was washed away and a new road was under construction so that we were much delayed. We were now in a tropical country with greenness everywhere and cultivation was in full swing. The last few miles into Kamatipoort reminded us of Persia and Turkey, for we had to drag our cycles and carry them through knee-deep mud. Crossing the wide and fast flowing Kamati River was a giddy and risky job and we had often to put our lives in danger. The waters had risen about 4 feet above the drift and a false step or a slight slip would have meant our death, for we would have been washed away into the deep river and dashed against the jutting rocks.

Congratulating ourselves on having surmounted this difficulty we left the place with dripping clothes and top boots full of water. Passing the Union's Custom and Immigration Post without trouble we got into Portuguese East Africa without experiencing any difficulty from the Portuguese authorities. Rosseno Gracia, the frontier town was soon reached and it being a half day holiday on that day all shops were soon closed and we joined the Indians in a friendly cricket match.

(To be Continued)

"CASE"

Tractors and Agricultural Implements.



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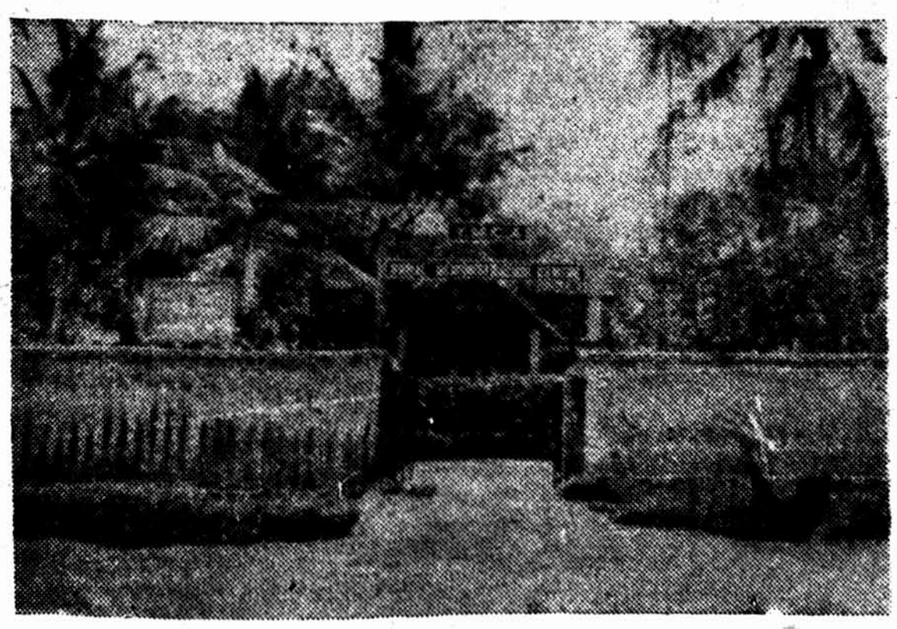
TRAINING RURAL LEADERS

SELF-HELP TO THE VILLAGERS IN INDIA

(By S. Nageswaran, B.Sc., Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay)

Martandam radiates influence to India, Burmah and Ceylon.

I have seen Martandam and it matters less now whether I see the Pymarids or not. I was there this year when the Y. M. C. A. Rural Demonstration Centre was holding its annual training period for those engaging in Rural Reconstruction; the course lasted for six weeks during March and April 1937; and I had the privilege of spending those happy days working, living and playing with the villagers and undergoing the training as well. We were 60 students at the beginning of the course; and we came together from different parts of India, Burmah, Ceylon, Sweden and U. S. A. Along with me there were six others from the Bombay Presidency, four from the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, one the Welfare Superintendent of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., and the other from the Wadala Mission, Ahmednagar. Most of us had never met before but in those few weeks together we have built up permanent friendships. In those few weeks we have tried to learn as much as we could in an ordinary college in many months.



The Martandam Rural Centre in South Travancore.

"Learning By Doing"

"Learning by Doing" was our motto; and by actually doing we have learned processes of action, which we never could have done by merely sitting and listening to lectures alone. In those few weeks we have enjoyed the early morning practicals working with the bees, the poultry, the bulls, the goats, and the plants. We have accepted the conditions of rough village life there; we have sat on mats on the floor; we have eaten the cosmopolitan food prepared for us, although it was not our kind of food; we have entered with zest into the village games and learned them well enough to teach to the villagers, for as rural servants, we felt, we must play with the villagers as well as work with them; we have gone into the villages of the Martandam area with great enthusiasm; and we have studied and given a helping hand to what the villagers were doing. And when we finally parted we realised this: that if life be the end of living, the fields, the peasants and the villagers of India rather than the pagoda points the way to the goal.

The author of this article feeding the chickens.

Why should Martandam attract students of Rural Reconstruction from all over India, Burmah and Ceylon? Why should the students come to the Centre year after year? Our visit to the Centre left us all full of enthusiasm for the possibilities of rural uplift in India, provided it is done through practical and simple demonstrations which show the profitable advantage of improvement. There are one hundred and sixteen Y. M. C. A.'s in the Travancore and Cochin States; and all of them are practising the rural programme adumbrated by the Martandam Centre.

Poultry Farming

One of the most successful results of the Centre's activities we saw, has been the improvement of poultry farming and the co-operative marketing of eggs. We found in almost every home round the Centre a few chickens, the eggs from which were sold in the market for three pies each; the Centre introduced white Leghorn foul into the villages by giving the poorest families settings of eggs at the lowest rates. The country fouls were also improved by pure bred cocks which were loaned to the villagers. Scientific methods of poultry farming were taught.

Marketing Society

It was a fascinating sight for us to watch the poultry keepers' co-operative society in action; and observe the careful working of selecting grading, testing, marketing, packing and despatching of the eggs direct to the customers. We saw children, young girls and old men coming to the society in the early mornings with eggs twice a week; and during the week nearly 2,000 eggs were collected, packed, and sent to the distant parts of India. The Society is now under the full and independent management of those participating in it; it is rightly considered to be a triumph in teaching people to walk alone. The price the villager now obtains for the improved variety of egg is 200 per cent. higher than it used to be for the ordinary egg.

We saw large and fine cashew-nuts growing in the Martandam area. We saw the Centre helping the villagers to grow, prepare and market these nuts in a way which will best please consumers. The emphasis is put on quality, and the Centre has enlarged the market for cashew-nuts also by demonstrating the chemical nourishing food value in them.

Bee-Keeping

Bee-keeping is customary in the country side round Martandam Centre, but has been carried on in a very primitive way. The bees were kept in pots placed on the branches of trees. When the villagers thought there was honey in the pots, they burned the bees and squeezed out the honey, destroying the comb completely. Bee-keeping could never be made profitable under such conditions. Apart from that, honey was small in amount and dirty.

The villagers have been taught bee-keeping along scientific lines They have been induced to adopt modern wooden hives, taught how to transfer bees into them, how to take care of the bees and how to extract pure honey. A survey shows that for some 300 poor families there has been an increased income of over Rs. 3,000. The Centre has introduced new and better honey producing flowers that grow in abundance throughout the year. Again, under the guidance of the Centre the bee-keepers were helped to form themselves into a co-operative society; and a system of marketing, packing and despatching the honey to the different places was carefully worked out. This, again, is another triumph in teaching the villagers "self-help."

Picture shows the author of this article, Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar and Dr. Hatch going round the villages of the Martandam area.

Our Practical Training School in Rural Reconstruction: Picture shows students coming out after the class. Dr. Hatch is seen with a file and the author of this article with a hat.

The neighbouring pine apple crop has been much improved

(Continued on page 8)

CANTHARIDINE
HAIR OIL
SUPERFINE HAIR TOILETRY AND HAIR TONIC
Efficacious in
DANDRUFF, THINNING HAIR, PREMATURE GREYNESS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE HAIR & SCALP

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THE ENGLISH ON THE ENGLISH

Criticism—Charitable And Otherwise

The other day, one of Mussolini's newspapers called the English "alcoholic hyenas." A Canadian journal discussing international invective, recalls some gibes hurled at the English by Napoleon ("a nation of shopkeepers" and "the English soldiers are the greatest in the world, led by the greatest asses") and concludes that the one just mentioned is "the flattest gibe on record."

Flat and merely a pointless epithet the Italian gibe surely is, and it will have not the slightest effect upon the English. They are inured to taunts from foreigners, and jeers and ridicule roll off them like the well-known water off a duck's back. But if that were all, they would perhaps deserve condemnation, for a studied indifference to critical barbs is a sign of obstinate complacency.

Among the severest critics of the English are the English themselves. It was not an embittered foreigner who said, after vowing that he would not be buried in England, "I would not even feed her worms," but Byron. Daniel Defoe spoke of "that vain, ill-natured thing, an Englishman," while Hazlit is on record as saying, "the English are a foul-mouthed nation."

Kipling's Sneer

Kipling has sneered at as well as praised the English, as his famous allusion to "muddied oafs and flannelled fools" proves. But Carlyle was responsible for the "mostly foolish" dictum when he wrote of "twenty-seven millions of English, mostly foolish." G. K. Chesterton probably thought along similar lines, for one of his celebrated verdicts was that England is divided into three classes, "knaves, fools and revolutionists."

Bernard Shaw, though he boasts of being Irish, has had his say about the people he has lived with most of his life. "No Englishman," he has observed, "has any common sense, or ever had, or ever will have." But what he has said in caustic criticism of the English would fill a tidy volume.

Horace Walpole said he would like his country well enough, "if it were not for my countrymen." Cecil Rhodes spoke of "the unctuous rectitude of my countrymen," and Samuel Pepys long ago moved to remark. "But Lord! to see the absurd nature of Englishmen: they cannot forbear laughing and jeering at everything that looks strange."

Swifts Gibe

It was Swift, however, who launched the bitterest gibe against the English when he said, "the bulk of your natives are the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth." And it was H. G. Wells who summed the whole matter up: "The favourite topic of all intelligent Englishmen is the adverse criticism of things British."

RATTLESNAKE ON TOAST

It's A Delicacy In Paris Along With Shark And Seaweed

Parisian gourmets are, convinced after eating it, that rattlesnake on toast was a delicacy.

At the annual luncheon of the Acclimatization Society the reptile was served as the piece de resistance. Any squamishness was quickly dispelled when the titbit was followed by North Sea shark. Arctic seat salad and seaweed

The guests were also served "eight-day-old pea soup." The chef explained that pea soup was exceptionally good if heated to 100 degrees centigrade every night for eight nights.

The rattlesnake on toast was described as "slightly fiberish meat, reddish in colour and tasting like fish."

SLEEPING CARS AND RESTAURANTS ON GERMAN MOTOR 'BUSES

A motor-bus with a restaurant on board has been put into service in Western Germany. The bus contains seating accommodation for 35 persons, and in a second compartment a table at which 8 persons may be seated. One can obtain tea, coffee, chocolate, eggs and cold meat, wine, beer or a cocktail. The bus is also provided with a small library of books. The Baltic Seaport of Stettin has followed this by producing a motor 'bus which can in a few moments be changed into a sleeping car. Seats specially built and upholstered in satin can be reversed to form comfortable beds. This omnibus has also a loud speaker fitted—for use in the daytime!

A young barrister was pleading his first case. He had been retained by a farmer to prosecute a railway company for killing twenty-four hogs, and wanted to impress the jury with the magnitude of the injury.

"Twenty-four hogs, gentlemen. Twenty-four hogs, gentlemen. Twenty-four—twice the number in the jury box!"

Indian Bazar

HOROSCOPE

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THE HONEY BEAR, PRIZE CLOWN OF ANIMAL WORLD

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

The greatest clown of the animal world is a honey bear that has been raised as a pet. Tame monkeys know plenty about the art of clowning, especially the little rhesus fellows from India, but honey bears are their superiors in the field of plain and fancy comedy. Call the lion the king of beasts and I'll probably pick an argument with you; but name the honey bear as court jester and you'll find me in perfect accord.

The honey bear is the smallest member of the bear family—a coal-black ball of fur which as a new cub resembles in size and shape a chow puppy. Full-grown, he is about one-third the size of our American black bear.

There are several animals that are erroneously known as honey bears, among them the kinkajou of South America, the Himalayan panda, the slow loris of Asia, and the Australian kola bear. None of these are true bears, the last-named being the only one that is even remotely related to the bear family. The true honey bear is to be found only in the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo and adjacent islands. And as I've said, he is the greatest comedian in the animal world.

The prize clown of all the honey bears I've handled—and I've brought many of them to this country—was a lovable little rogue who came to be known as Toto. A visitor to my compound insisted that the animal was so like the famous circus clown of that name that no other sobriquet would do. The name stuck.

I picked up Toto on one of my visits to Perak in the Malay Peninsula. He was in a hollow under the roots of a great jungle tree, where he had evidently been left by his mother. I was attracted to his hiding place by a sound of plaintive whimpering. Walking over to where he lay, I found myself confronted by the most wistful-looking bear cub I'd ever seen. As I lifted him up I couldn't help noticing how thin he was. And how weak.

He had been so long in need of food that he was hardly worth saving, but there was something so touchingly affectionate in his manner that I decided to take him along and try to bring him back to health.

My guess was that his mother had gone to scout for food, two or three days before, and had never returned. Many a honey bear that sets out in search of the dainties this species lives on—principally wild honey, birds' egg and jungle fruits—winds up inside a tiger leopard or python.

It was an even-money bet that this emaciated youngster would not survive the long fast which he had already endured. But if I left him where he was he would soon either starve to death or be devoured by some beast on the prowl.

The little waif cuddled contentedly against me as I picked him up. He was glad to be out of the dug put where he had lain so helplessly. I put him into my knapsack and carried him back to my headquarters in Ipoa, where I was assembling a big collection of specimens for shipment to my compound at Katong, a few miles outside Singapore. There I laid him tenderly on a shelf and opened a can of sweetened condensed milk which I thinned with warm water to the consistency of ordinary milk. This I placed in a saucer beside him, but he was too weak to stand and lap it up with his long tongue in the ordinary way. So I put the milk into a nipple bottle and let him lie on his side while he took his first meal in several days. I have never

WISTFUL MISCHIEF-MAKER
Getting His Nose Into Everything Is Routine With These Perpetually Probing Pygmies

seen milk disappear more rapidly. It was plain that he was famished. I was afraid he would choke to death in his efforts to make up for lost time, and I took the bottle away from him every few minutes so that his stomach could accustom itself to the novelty of food.

A week later the cub was normal, and when I arrived at Katong he was in as good condition as any of the animals I had brought from Perak. His listlessness had left him and he had added several ounces of weight. If there was any doubt in my mind as to whether he was now well, it was removed by the perpetual inquisitiveness he displayed over every little event and happening in the world around him.

Toto's Quenchless Curiosity

Most of the humour connected with the antics of a honey bear cub has its roots in an insatiable curiousity. He pokes his nose everywhere, investigates everything. In this respect he is different from other animal clowns. The humor of the monkey, for instance, is due to the fact that he is the greatest of mimics. His fun-making is largely confined to his habit of imitating humans. The honey bear's antics are not imitative, but his own, and there is no limit to the amount of mischief that his quenchless curiosity gets him into. Whatever is going on around him is something for him for investigate. He is as tireless as a senatorial committee.

Toto was so tame and so completely attached to me that I saw no need to keep him confined all the time. An animal is always better off when allowed to roam the grounds at will. Then he can get all the sunshine and exercise he needs. But of course freedom can be given only to very tame specimens. Toto had five or six companions in freedom, among them a baby arang-utan and a cassowarry, a big ostrichlike bird. These "trusties," of course, were put back in their cage at night.

Toto proved a never-failing source of entertainment, amusement and interests from the very day he arrived at Katong, where I lived in a big sprawling bungalow built on concrete pillars rising three feet from the ground.

Every morning, as soon as he was out of his cage he would make a tour of inspecition of the house, inside and outside. Having satisfied himself as to everything within, he would go down underneath, first looking over the pillars carefully, tapping them with his paws, as if to see that they still had the proper solidity. Then he would run around each pillar, perhaps suspicious that some foe might be lurking there. Eventually he would become fascinated by the cracks of light coming through the floor above him. The bungalow had the characteristic native floors, laid so that there is a space between boards about three-eights of an inch wide. This provides ventilation and facilitates sweeping.

One morning I noticed him down there at sweeping time. In the room above, Ah Kee the tukenia (boy of all jobs), was wielding a broom, as attested by the dust that came flying down, filling Toto's eyes and nose and furry coat. Impatiently he pawed it out of his eyes and sneezed it from his nose. But he stood his ground, looking up with a questioning frown as he studied the situation.

I went back to the compound and returned a half-hour later. There was Toto in the centre of the living-room, shaking himself and distributing a cloud of the dust which he had collected down below. Angrily Ah Kee picked up the little mischief-maker and administered a spankling, which only resulted in sending new clouds of dust flying in all directions. The more he walloped the dusty offender the more work he made for himself. Finally the outraged tukenia took the little rogue by the scruff of the neck and sent him flying onto the lawn.

A HONEY (BEAR) OF A PEST EXTINGUISHER!

CHAPTER SISTEEN

I had an errand down by the road, so I merely grinned appreciatively at Ah Kee's anger and went my way across the lawn to my destination. Toto righted himself and came running toward me, seeking sympathy. My honey bear had a galloping gait, moving over the ground in a series of ungainly bounces and lopes. This was typical of his species, but I've never seen a honey bear travel with quite the mirth-provoking awkwardness that characterized Toto's movements. When he got into a real hurry, he would usually place his weight wrongly and go over head-first, heels over teapot, in a furry heap. Frequently he would convulse visitors by running toward me so eagerly when I waved a milk-filled nursing bottle at him that he not only went tumbling head over heels, but turned series of complete, uncalculated somersaults in the process.

He used to climb up on me whenever I sat down anywhere, investigating the contents of the pockets of my khaki coat. Usually they contained a pair or two of pliers and a monkey wrench or some similar treasure. Toto always gave them a thorough study. Unable to dislodge them, he would lick them with his long tongue to see what they tasted like.

If he had nothing else to do, he woudd follow me wown to the animal sheds. He had brains enough to keep a safe distance away from any of the cages where he might encounter any special danger. He made many frienrs among the birds. The Shama thrushes always attracted him and he soon discovered ways of stealing little morsels of food from the cages occupied by some of the larger birds. His little thefts were done so whimsically and good-naturedly that even the victims didn't seem to mind a bit.

One afternoon I saw him go galloping across the lawn. An hour later he was discovered in a hammock under a tree, where the caboon (our native gardener) and his wife kept their eighteen months-old baby. Toto had climbed up into the hammock, made

(Continued on page 41)

Foreign Affairs Through Foreign Eyes

What's Behind Japanese Aggression In North China?

FRENCH JOURNALIST'S ANALYSIS OF THE SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION

(By: RENE LAVIGNE in the Paris weekly 'Marianne'.)
Specially reproduced for 'Sunday Chronicle'..

Although written before the Sino-Japanese conflict assumed the form of a more or less general conflagration, this article enables us to understand the situation by gaining an insight into the factors motivating the move and counter-move of Japan's military aggression in North China. Its value is further enhanced by the fact that it comes from quarters whose neutrality in the dispute remains unquestionable.

The bloody conflict that has broken out in the West of Pekin, bringing into clash the Chinese and Japanese troops, draws into the orbit of reality the problem of North China.

Once again the leaders of the Japanese army stationed on the Asiatic continent show themselves more intransigents than the responsible quarters in Tokio. If the Japanese Government has not hidden its desire to localize the conflict of Loukuo-Chiao, the high command has supported the ultimatum that the Japanese military has addressed to the Chinese authorities. But it is not with the strokes of ultimatums that one could hope to tackle such a strained situation.

JAPAN'S MISSION

However, the officers believe in the role of Japan as Messiah in Asia and do not recoil from the necessity of having recourse to arms.

In the review 'Gendai' Lt.-Col. Hata has thus expressed this thought:—

Throw a glance at the beginning of the Manchurian incident. If this is not the work of Providence, who else has provoked this explosion? Certain people have feared that the war declared under the constraint of the army cannot bring about the ruin of the country. But observe how the country has come out triumphant and how the sombre clouds of apprehension have been dispersed.

It is not astonishing, in these circumstances, that more and more the military resent the slow method of diplomacy employed to establish the influence of Japan in North China. Five provinces, Hopei, Chachar, Shantung, Sueiyan and Shansi, with a population of 83 million inhabitants, constitute a part of this vast territory. Since 1931, the year of occupation of Manchuria, it has become clear that Tokio is not likely to stop at the first master-stroke but will pursue its slow and irresistible push over the majestic Yangtse.

IN SEARCH OF RAW MATERIALS

What does Japan look for in North China? The cotton and the coal that are accessible. Some 35 to 90 per cent of the national production of cotton and wool are yielded to China by these Northern Provinces.

But now, the most important of the industries of Japan, the textile industry, forces her to look for the raw materials in the vast British Empire or America. The Manchukuo cannot satisfy these demands. Tokio has since obtained possession of the Mongol province of Jehol where she hopes to fi the wool. The push towards North China corresponds then to the second item in the programme, that is to say, domination of the country where the cotton industry has been well developed. As regards coal, if the reserves of China are estimated at 348 milliard tons the percentage of 54 per cent of this considerable quantity is located in the North. The Nanking Government is not much wrong in declaring, under these conditions, that the loss of North China would shape the entire structure of national economy

JAPANESE TACTICS

Tokio knew too well that the Chinese Government would not relinquish in the least the national sovereignty over the province that is so vital to its existence. The Japanese diplomacy has had recourse to a little means in the Far East in the creation of the movements called 'autonomies'. About the 25th November 1935, one learnt of the existence of the 'Autonomous Council of Hopses in the East' under the control of General Yin-Ju-Keng, the creature of the high command of the Japanese army in Kwantung. To extend the power of this council to the other provinces of the north has become the obvious aim of the Japanese military. In the course of last year, the separatists have commenced to agitate as much in Sueiyan as in Chachar. The Japanese officers and soldiers have taken part in the fights between the separatists and the loyalist Chinese troops. Everywhere the army of Nanking has been able to win and Tokio has not pressed.

At the same time, Nanking has refused to discuss a plan of Sino-Japanese economic collaboration that looks too much like establishing Japanese influence in North China. Henceforward the leaders of the Japanese army on the continent will seek to force the issue by a sensational stroke.

THE NEW CHINA

The garrison at Pekin and Tien-Tsin, considerably strengthened despite the stipulations of the Boxer Treaty, practically will behave as veritable masters in North China. It is in the course of manoeuvres held on the outskirts of Pekin that created the grave conflict of 9th July. A Chinese Colonel, Chi Ching Wai, opposed the occupation of the village Lou-Kou-Chiao. The fierce battle that ensued lasted for two days. The dead and the wounded were numerous on both sides. But China has emerged somewhat greater in this trial.

The time when the occupation of Chinese territory was a kind of simple 'promenade' has passed. The Japanese military have left the ground. Being checked, there remained nothing but to proceed to a friendly settlement of the incident of Fengtai, the affair having passed into the hands of the central authorities.

As a dispatch arrived from Pekin says: 'This incident has served to demonstrate that the Chinese authorities, both military and civil, of North China have adopted towards the Japanese a new and energetic attitude.

But this does not justify one in saying that the Japanese army has abandoned its project of 'colonization' of the five northern provinces.

(The translator of this article is indebted to Mr. T. da Braganza-Cunha for his valuable help.)

WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR U. S. PRESIDENCY

According to Washington source there is a growing possibility of the Republican Party nominating a woman as their Presidential candidate in 1940.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, wife of Mr. Sinclair Lewis and America's most influential political commentator, has recently become immensely popular with all sections of Mr. Roosevelt's opponents. Her cool balanced and thoughtful criticism of Presidential policies has won her a following far beyond the boundaries of the Republican Party. In England she would be regarded as a progressive Conservative. She calls herself a Liberal. Much of her influence is due to the fact that she has consistently supported the social legislation of the New Deal. Her opposition to the President has been based upon the Supreme Court issue and the attempts which she alleges Mr. Roosevelt has made to provoke class hatred and class warfare in the United State.

Miss Thompson made her journalistic reputation as the Berlin correspondent of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" and the "New York Evening Post" Three years ago she began to write 'a daily political column for the staunchly Republican "New York Herald Tribune." She had to compete with Walter Lippman, then America's foremost political writer. To-dav she stands head and shoulders above her male colleagues

AUSTRALIA FOUNDS A ROYAL ACADEMY

Artists representing most of the Australian States have just met in Canberra to form a Royal Australian Academy of Art. They have applied to the British Government for a Royal Charter. There will be forty-seven foundation members. The academy's first annual exhibition will probably be held at Sydney, during the 150th anniversary celebrations early next year, says Austral News. So far Canada is the only Dominion to have established a Royal Academy of Art

MATRIMONIAL PREFERENCES

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PURDAH IN INDIA

PURDAH WAS BROUGHT BY MUSLIMS INTO INDIA, AS IS POPULARLY BUT ERRONEOUSLY SUPPOSED—IT IS MOSTLY AN INDIGENOUS INSTITUTION

By Dr. S. N. A. JAFRI, Bar-at-Law.

The literal meaning of 'Purdah' is nothing more than "privacy", which is needed by women even in the most advanced countries. But the system, as practised in India, is peculiar. In its extreme form, its main characteristic is the seclusion of women within the four walls of the zenana, preventing them from seeing the outer world.

As can well be understood, such restrictions are only feasible among the upper middle classes. On the other hand, the hard reality of economic necessity makes the observance of these restrictions well-nigh impossible for women of the lower classes, and hence they have always been free from restrictions in this respect. It may be of interest to note the gradual disappearance of this system. Owing to the impact of Western civilisation, our upper classes, including in a general sense the upper middle class, had the first opportunity to come into contact with it, with the result that they yielded to the liberal outlook of Western civilisation. Gradually this change in outlook and behaviour spread to the generality of the upper and middle classes as a whole. The Dolis or palanquins gave place to motor-cars and other modern conveyances; also, the Purdah clubs or Purdah parties are symptomatic of this change. An important section of the lower middle class, however, succumbed to this change owing to their economic condition necessitating some sort of additional income from the women of the family to add to that of the men. In short, the adoption of Western culture and the stress of economic forces have been responsible for cutting at the root of this system.

Its Origin

The system of Purdah has come in for much adverse criticism, and this has led some Indian enthusiasts who are unacquainted with their histories to disown it and attribute it to extraneous influences. Students of history, however, know very well that Purdah, as it exists in India, is an ancient indigenous institution and that it existed in one form or other in ancient times in many countries of the world. As Mrs Freida H. Das writes in her book on "Purdah" "It arose along with the division of persons into high and low castes and the seclusion of women became the hall-mark of aristocracy." Another authority on Indian social questions, Mr N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., writes in his book on "Contribution of Islam to Indian Culture." "It is, of course untrue that Islam brought Purdah into this country Seclusion of women can be traced in all ancient communities, and it was particularly so among the aristocracy during the palmy days of Hindu civilisation. Indian Muslims followed the custom of the country and adopted the prevailing hall-mark of gentility" Purdah tended to become stricter, and Manu's Laws, a special feature of which was distrust of women contributed especially to that state of affairs. The only time when women were allowed to come out was the "Swayamvara" or the wedding ceremony.

Evidence From Ramayana

The following few quotations and instances from the most authentic Hindu scriptures and ancient lore serve to prove the existence of the Purdah system in this country from the times of the Aryans. Let us take the two most authentic records of civilisation which every Hindu regards as sacred—namely, "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata". It will be seen from these books that Purdah of the most rigorous type existed in those days in the distant past when women like Sita and Draupadi could claim their persons were not seen by the sun and the winds, and not even by the gods themselves.

When Sita came out of her seclusion to accompany Rama in his banishment the people felt greatly agitated seeing their Rani out and cried out, "How bad times have become that Sita, of whom the gods could not obtain a glimpse, has now come out to face the vulgar gaze." ("Ramayana," Ayodhia Kandam, Sarg 33, Sloka 197).

In another episode in the "Ramayana' it is said that when King Rama, after his conquest of Ceylon, asked for his consort Sita to be brought to his presence, the companions of the King began to clear the hall of men, on which King Rama, as one learned in the Hindu scriptures, pronounced the following verdict:

"Listen, gentlemen! on the occasions of grief or helplessness or war, or the ceremony of choosing a husband, or a sacred sacrifice, or matrimony, it is no sin for a woman to come out of her seclusion or for men to cast their looks on her This Sita is grief-stricken and helpless, and there is no harm if she comes before men, especially in my presence". ("Ramayana". Yudh Kandam, Sarg 114, Sloka 942.

When Raja Bibhesan brought out Sita from her seclusion and conducted her to the presence of King Rama, she felt so shy that she bent low and could not walk "as if she was covering herself in her own body."—(Ibid).

Similar references to the strict seclusion of women are found in the "Mahabharata" and one characteristic episode is that of Yudhister losing his wife Draupadi in the gamble and when the winner Durvodhan tried to take her out in the open she bewailed: 'The Rajas had seen me only on the occasion of choosing a husband (Swayamvara). No one saw me ever before or after it. Even the sun and the winds could not see me. But misfortune has forced me to appear before men to-day Alas! The Rajas have lost their ancient faith (Sanatan Dharm). No gentleman ever brought his wife before man But, alas, now religion finds no place in the family." ("Mahabharata". Sloka 4, 5, 8, 9. Sabha Parva, Adhyaya 69, p. 61)

References In The Puranas

In the Puranic days also we find the same rules of Purdah, and it is said that when Raja Kansa, the uncle of Sri Krishna, held a wrestling bout in Muttra and invited the royalties from her and near to attend it, he constructed enclosures for females in such a manner that they seemed to be floating nigh in the air, and thin porous cloth was drawn over to let the women watch the match below. ("Hariwans Purana" Vishnu Parva, Odhyaya 19)

In the "Brahma Purana", Sloka 39, Adhyaya 22, the public appearance of women is most emphatically condemned and a feature of Kaliyug—i.e., the age of decline—is said to be that "women will become so corrupt that they will adorn their tresses and walk about in the open, not caring for admonitions of their husbands and elders."

From these sacred books we come down to lighter literature, and we find in the "Harish Charitam of Bana", Act 1, Scene 3 that the veil is mentioned as a sign of a noble woman, and at one place it is said, "As a veil on the face of a noble woman."

When Raja Dushyant saw Shakuntala for the first time, he exclaimed, "This appears to be a fully veiled girl, who has covered her body so closely that her body is completely hidden. In the house of these mendicants she appears to be a little sapling covered with dry leaves."

We also find a trace of this in Kautalia's "Artha Shastra," a book written about 300 B.C. We find there laws for making contracts between women who lived in seclusion and others which are absolutely peculiar to such women. Mr. N. N. Law also mentions this in his book on "Ancient Hindu Polity", (London), 1914, p. 144.

It is important, however, to remember that this is not peculiar to Manu or India alone. In ancient times the view commonly held by the sages of different countries was not different from this. According to Socrates, "Nothing in this world is a greater source of trouble than woman." The Greeks, indeed, thought that it was easy to treat a snake-bite, but it was impossible to counteract the wickedness of a woman. John of Damascus said, "A woman is the daughter of wickedness and an enemy of peace."

Position In Islam

Islam, however, recognised companionship of women, gave them contractual rights in marriage and rights in movable and immovable property both for husbands parents and other relations.

It will be of interest to note here how Muslim thought influenced this system. At the advent of Islam in Arabia, there were some kinds of veiling current there. But Islam did not countenance any of them. Being, however, opposed to coquetory it encouraged two things already in vogue there—namely, "Jalbab" and "Khimar". The former is a loose sheet worn over the dress also in India, especially by the Kshatriya women when going out. The latter was precisely the same sort of dress as nuns wear. In this the face, hands and feet were never covered. Women were allowed to walk freely and were never kept in seclusion. Only they had to go about modestly. The following quotations from the Quran clearly bear out the point that women were free to go about, only they were required to be modest. "Say to the believing women that they cast down their looks." (Part 18, Chapter 24, Section 31, Act 30). The same injunction is repeated at the same place for men also and they are also ordered to cast down their gaze. It is quite evident from this that men and women have been treated alike in this matter. There was no need for these injunctions, if men and women were not allowed to go about freely and come in contact with each other. Another passage of the Quran clearly shows that Islam never ordained concealing of face and hands. It enjoins upon women "not to display their ornaments", but says that this restriction does not apply to things that must appear (Part 18, Chapter 24. Section 4, Act 31). Again the Quran sanctions that the women should go about and earn their living.

Women In Wars

It is a historical fact that Muslims took their women into battle with them and allotted to them the same duties of nursing the injured and giving relief as is discharged to-day by Red Cross and Red Ahmer Societies and Seva Samitees.

During the lifetime of the Prophet, women used to be taken by the Arabs in holy wars. Thus Omme-Atiya had accompanied the Prophet in various wars seven times. The Prophet also took

(Continued on page 8)

Left to right—Poultry-keepers' Co-operative Society in action; Sindhi bulls in the river with the students; Hindus, Christians and Buddhists all sitting and eating together in the class room at Martandam Rural Centre.

PURDAH IN INDIA

(Continued from page 7)

with him his wife Aisha, and other women of the tribes of Omme-Muslim and Ansars (Sahih Muslim). Safia bravely killed a Jew in the War of Khandaq. In the same war Omme-Amara saved the life of the Prophet. (Sirus Sahabiyat, Pp. 4 and 5). Gibbon in "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" relates the story of the wife of Aban in connection with the battle fought on the plain of Aznadi. She had followed her husband to the holy war in which he was killed. She took an oath to avenge his death, and was actually successful in wounding the aggressor. History also proves that during the days of the Prophet, women attended Mosques as they still do in many places.

Extraordinary Freedom

According to the late Right Hon Syed Ameer Ali. "Women continued down to the accession of Mutawakkil, the 10th Caliph of the House of Abbas, to enjoy an extraordinary amount of freedom .....Fathers were still proud of assuming surnames after their accomplished and beautiful daughters and brothers, and lovers still rushed to battle acclaiming the names of their sisters and ladyloves". ("A short history of the Saracens". p 20). The well-known author AbuTyyab Mohammad-al-Muffazal ad-Dibbi, returning once from Mecca, halted at a watering place not far from Medina. He was very tired and fatigued and went to stay in a neighbouring house, where he was welcomed and allowed to stay for a while by a maiden who was all alone in the house. Both began to chat, and "the words like pearls were scattered from her lips". Whilst they were thus conversing, her grandmother entered and sat down by their side, "laughingly warning the stranger to beware of the witchery of the fair girl."

Islamic history furnishes innumerable examples of their learning, writings and oratory. Ummul-Benin, wife of Walid I. and sister of Omer II., was a remarkable woman of her time, who scolded and gave a memorable lecture to the famous Hajjaj. Sakina, the daughter of Hosain, the martyr of Karbala, has been regarded as "the first among the women of her time by birth, beauty, wit and virtue." Her residence was the resort of poets, jurists and learned and pious people of all classes.

This was the position when Muslims were in their pristine glory and the influence of other civilisation had not dominated them. Later some shades of seclusion developed among them too, especially through Persian influence. But women were never shut within the four walls even then.

Legacy From Past

This was the state of things when Muslims came to India. Those, however, who came were very few, and the millions of Muslims we find in India to-day are all Indians by birth, descent and race and naturally the aristocracy among them kept up the old habits of their forefathers which came to them as a legacy from their old civilisation. The humbler of them, however, began to use Burqa (the covering from head to feet—very similar to the shape of a shuttle-cock) and go about in that dress to visit friends or for shopping purposes. Those, however who came from the menial class, as unfortunately it is known in India, in spite of the Islamic injunctions to the contrary, did not use any such covering. However, modern influences and national needs are coming to our rescue, and we see now even elder women of the aristocracy shaking off seclusion. The intelligentsia, especially the young intelligentsia, both among Hindus and Muslims, feel themselves in opposition to this old custom, and as education is increasing and consciousness is growing among women they seem determined to eliminate the system.

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LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY

Eliminating The Lawyer Is One Of Primary Aims Of Present Simple System Of Enforcing Fair Play Between Employer And Employee

That labour disputes no longer take the form of strikes is generally known, but very few people are aware that, apart from the German Workers' Front, every worker in the Reich is entitled to prosecute his employer without paying a single penny.

This is possible through the labour Courts, which are fostered by the authorities. For example, let us assume that a shop girl or domestic servant is dismissed without justification. She goes to the Labour Court, tells her story, and, if it sounds true, a request goes to her employer to appear. Employer and employed stand in front of the judges' bench, without any formalities such as are usual at higher courts. No legal advisors are necessary. The matter is discussed. the reasons for the dismissal must be given. Generally the two parties come to an agreement under the persuasion of the judges, but if they do not, a binding decision is announced from the bench. Appeals are allowed, and then come up before the ordinary courts; but there, too, an employee with a case to support him is freed from payments. Appeals are, however, comparatively rare.

NO HIGHLY PAID LAWYERS.

The advantage of this German system is that small disputes can be settled without recourse to lawyers, and, above all, that persons not enjoying big incomes can prosecute their employers and then have exactly the same rights before the bench as the latter, for there is no highly paid lawyer to act for the one party

Naturally, there are also arrangements to prevent absurd charges being lodged. First of all. the plaintiff has to state a case. and a false case would render him liable to a minor punishment for abusing the time of the Court. But this condition only applies when a directly false statement has been made. i.e., when the applicant has attempted to bring a false charge against his or her employer

In practice the scheme works excellently. There are women officials at the Court for advising female applicants. These officials have wide experience in such affairs, and soon sift the corn from the chaff. By means of judicious questions. they ascertain the truth in the vast majority of cases. and then know at once whether the employer should be summoned or not. These Labour Courts enjoy a very good reputation. but are the terror of bad employers They probably do much more good by their mere existence than by the proceedings taking place within their walls

WORKERS' FRONT

The settlement of disputes can of course, be done without these courts. which are more or less the last resort. Generally speaking, the Workers' Front, to which both employers and employed belong, settle the matter in accordance with the rights of the case. But in individual cases, when. for example, a domestic servant is not yet a member of the Workers' Front. or when a purely technical dispute is at hand. the Labour Court is of great value. shielding poor employees from unjust dismissal

In countries without such an institution petty injustices often occur. There was, for example, a recent case in London when a servant girl was suspected of theft. After a stormy scene between the girl and her mistress, the servant was dismissed. After she had gone, the mistress remembered that she had left the "stolen" brooch at the house of a friend. But she refused to reinstate the girl, stating that the latter had insulted her. Nor did she give the girl wages instead of notice.

Such a case would be speedily settled in Germany. The girl would only have to appear before the Labour Court, and explain matters. Her former employer would receive a summons, and have to give reasons for dismissal. And, since the "insulting words" were used by the servant after her mistress had unjustly accused her of theft, there were no reason for dismissal. So the mistress would be sentenced to pay a sum of money instead of notice and probably equal to a month's board wages. perhaps even two months' money Furthermore. the Court decision would protect the girl's names, whereas such a happening, privately settled, often leads to the erroneous idea that "there must be something in it."

The Labour Courts have less to do than in the early years of their foundation They were established just ten years ago, in summer 1927. But they have been improved considerably during the last three years, and form a definite part of the German legal system of to-day.

TRAINING RURAL LEADERS

(Continued from page 3)

through distributing shoots of the Philippine variety of pine apple. The Centre has boring machines and it loans them to the villagers to help in making borehole latrines thus rendering the villagers more sanitory.

Rural Service Exhibitions

We also saw a Rural Service Exhibition held for three days. It is an annual affair at the Martandam village; and it stimulates the interest in better rural products and in cottage industries, especially those taught and furthered by the rural department of the Y. M. C. A. in South Travancore. Nothing serves better than a competitive exhibition to induce more and more villagers to keep profitable crops and livestock, to practise improved methods and to get the benefits therefrom. Besides poultry cattle and goats, bees, agricultural products, cottage industries, weaving products, baskets and mats many other items have come to be included in the exhibition.

Self-help is the only way of growth to a permanently happier state. India is still a country so ultra rural that her problem is largely a rural problem. The Martandam Centre demonstrates the possibilities of bringing rich and abundant life within the reach of the other villages in India. Self-help with intimate expert counsel is the way up and out. Through that combination of effort the poverty, backwardness and misery of India must give away to a permanent and growing happier state

PATHS OF GLORY!

They Are Strewn With Ruins Of Abyssinia, Of Manchuria, Of China And Of—?

By ENVER KUREISHI

All Imperialists, Dictators, Militarists and Jingoes believe in treading the paths of glory. "My nation," each of them repeatedly declares "has a Destiny to fulfil." In this article the author shows how these paths of glory are littered with the blood and bones of weak nations—of Abyssinia, of Manchuria, of China. And the Destiny is often created in the unhallowed privacy of their respective Foreign Offices!

By the time these lines appear in print, China will be locked in a death struggle with Japan. Japanese Imperialism which has been lying dormant since the rape of Manchuria, is once again going to defy world opinion with another spectacular military campaign in China.

This time there are going to be no dilatory tactics, no walk-outs from the League of Nations, no attempts to circumvent hostile public opinion, but a swift and rapid thrust backed up by all the military resources that Nippon can effectively throw into China.

It is Japanese Imperialism in its most dangerous mood, advancing with insatiable greed over the corpse of a disembodied China towards the fulfilment of its colossal and audacious programme of World Conquest. In the meantime true to the unwritten—though often refuted—laws of civilized warfare, the bombardment of great masses of unarmed Chinese both from heavy cruisers and aircraft continues. It is the Japanese method of demoralizing the great majority of people into sueing for peace at any cost.

Japan knows that her path to glory lies through China!

Similarly, Mussolini two years ago, defied the League of Nations

PEACE ANGEL, NEW STYLE

("Nebelspalter," Switzerland)

and even risked a war with Great Britain to annex Abyssinia as a preliminary to Italy's future bid for Power.

Il Duce's Dream

Italian Fascism, like Japanese Imperialism, is born of an aggressive megalomania which is so restive that it cannot be suppressed—unless it is completely smashed. The annexation of Abyssinia, its economic exploitation, and the vast untapped mineral resources are all basically necessary to Italy if Mussolini's dream of a vast Empire on the style of the old Roman Empire is to be transplanted into the world of reality. How near this dream is to Mussolini's heart can easily be understood by the ferocity and swiftness with which the annexation of Abyssinia was accomplished. Compared to Italian methods in Abyssinia, Japanese methods by contrast, seemed almost friendly in Manchuria some five years ago.

Tanks, heavy artillery, poison gas and aircraft were all used indiscriminately by Italy on her swashbuckling mission of carrying Roman Civilization—twentieth century brand!—into the wilds of Abyssinia. That is why the Abyssinian losses reached the staggering figure of a 100,000 killed.

Italy's path to glory lay through Abyssinia!

Hitler's War-March

Similarly, Germany, more friendly with Japanese Imperialism than most people imagine and openly hand in glove with Italian Fascism in Spain, has been lashed—rather than welded—into a formidable fighting power by Hitler who can easily give the unhappy Kaiser a few lessons on the technique of Colonial expansion 'at any cost'. To-day as in the pre-war days, Germany, with her mercilessly efficient war-machine, sends France periodically into hysterical tremors, and with her economic life planned on war footing, she stands out easily, as the most dangerous exponent of 'Conquest and Colonial expansion' at any cost.

Thus Germany obsessed by the dream of one man—Hitler, hovers over the horizon of political Europe like an ominous thundercloud.

Germany's path to glory lies through Europe, or to be precise, through the debris of devastated Europe!

The Mediators

Meanwhile, France and Great Britain, as well armed from the military stand-point as any of the other nations, hang around the corridors of the League of Nations trying, in conjunction with some third-rate Powers, to breathe life into that august institution with dismal results.

Both France and Great Britain are loudest in their condemnation of the predatory activities of other nations; both are notorious mediators in world politics; and both almost with one voice demand 'Security' at the Disarmament Conference rather than anything else.

This is not due to any inherent altruism, but, as is quite apparent, from a desire to retain what they have managed to accumulate, both before and after the war, in the matter of Colonies, access to raw material, and markets for the disbursal of surplus home manufactures. Briefly, they cannot afford to risk what they accumulated by dint of sheer hard work spread over several centuries.

France and Britain, then, stand out in direct contrast to the 'Have-not' nations of the world. Situated as they are with their hands full of countries simmering with incipient revolt, and endeavouring to live up to the standards of 'Power' and 'Prestige' established by more illustrious predecessors, they can hardly be expected to strut around Europe rattling the Sabre—as they have undoubtedly done on former occasions.

That is also why, of necessity, they are forced to dabble in European politics as benevolent placators, and that is why they constitute the frame-work—or at least the most substantial part of it—of the present-day League of Nations.

It should by now be quite apparent that there cannot be a major struggle in Europe, if it does not involve' either one or both of these two Powers. To put it bluntly, the only two countries in

COMPARING DEEDS OF VALOR

("South Wales Echo")

the world who are 'worth' fighting and who stand to lose substantially are France and Great Britain. Neither of the two seem to be in a belligerent mood. Causes for war have not been few and far between and had either of them wanted war they could have had it for the asking either over Abyssinia or over present-day Spain.

Britain For Peace—But Why?

Yet—and I think this is a significant fact—while France on the whole has always been a firm advocate of complete or partial Disarmament, Great Britain has looked askance at all the tentative proposals bordering even on partial Disarmament. Consider the following two extracts from the April 1935, issue of 'Peace' by Mr. Arnold Foster:

"On April 10th, 1932, Hoover proposed abolition of heavy mobile guns and all tanks and bombing 'planes. Sir John Simon (April 11th) accepted abolition of 'heavy' tanks: it was afterwards disclosed that the Government meant to retain tanks up to 20 or 50 tons *'and bombing 'planes for certain purposes.,"* (The italics are mine.)

"On May 27th, 1933, the conference was within an ace of general agreement on abolition of the Air-Force; this could probably have been achieved if Britain had then withdrawn the bombing reservation and accepted the principle of international control of civil aviation. The chance was missed,

(Continued on page 37)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

VYAYAM DNYAN KOSHA (Marathi) Part I, by D. C. Mujumdar, Baroda, Price Rs. 7.

Unfortunately very little attention is being paid towards the improvement of physique of the younger generation in this country by educational institutions as well as by the parents or guardians, with the obvious result that generally the health of men and women is getting poorer and poorer year after year. This sorry state of affairs has prevailed for the past few decades and still no serious attention is being paid to this most vital question. In cities, life has become most artificial in every respect due to various causes and the absence of proper physical exercise is only helping to increase the already appalling infant mortality and premature deaths. Several thousands of rupees are being wasted year after year over tons of tonics mostly foreign, and the misery and poverty of people is increasing.

Mr. Mujumdar who has been conducting a monthly magazine for the past, several years in Baroda, devoted exclusively to physical training, has undertaken to publish an Encyclopaedia in ten volumes on this subject. Besides his monthly, Mr. Mujumdar has been consistently making efforts in various directions to popularise this subject by organising physical training classes and the like. But not being satisfied with the very limited field at his disposal, he has decided to publish this Encyclopaedia of which volume first has been published. The volume contains history of physical training, physical training for infants, games for children, Indian and foreign, and games for girls, Indian and foreign. Strenuous efforts seem to have been made by the author to collect several authoritative contributions on subjects connected with physical training in detailed information about several games dealt with in this book is given, thus rendering the publication very helpful.

At present there is growing tendency among people in this country towards foreign games which involve more expenditure and in many cases need some extraordinary facilities. There are several Indian games which can be taken advantage of even by the poorest classes without much cost or any extraordinary facilities. But due to sheer ignorance or negligence on the part of our people, these games have become strangers to us with the inevitable result that foreign games being beyond the reach of many cannot be taken advantage of.

Mr. Mujumdar's book contains very valuable and detailed information about all sorts of games and deserve to be in the possession of those who can afford the price which judging the labour involved and the cost incurred by the author cannot be said to be too high. The book is copiously illustrated with appropriate pictures.

S. R. K.

"FOORSAD"

In the May-July number of 'Foorsad' M. R. B. concludes the article on "Newspapers of Ancient Times" in which it is stated that the first newspaper written in the vernacular was the "Samachar Darpan" which was published in Bengali, at Serampur in 1818 by the Danish missionaries, and that Bombay's first Gujerati paper was the "Bombay Samachar" published in 1822 as a weekly and which was converted into a daily in 1832. A special article from the pen of the editor, Mr. K. R. Bhaya, reviews the glorious career of late Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala. A short life sketch on "Henry Through" finds space also. "Has the world gone mad" is written by Mr. Fram B. Moos, being a translation from the article of Mr. Fransworth Crowder, in which it is pointed out that out of a million patients in the United States hospitals, about half the number is those of mentally defective—in these days of "civilisation" "Najook" contributes a few verses, including one on 'In Memoriam,' paying tribute to the memory of Mr. B. N. Kabraji, late editor of "Foorsad."

An English Fascist On Abyssinia

HALF A LIFE LEFT. By J. S. Barnes. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 10/6).

This book is by a man who is convinced that when his son (now aged five) reaches thirty-five, "he will have the sensation of expanding with a gloriously vital expanding world of art and letters, science and faith. The centre of that world will be Rome".

An infuriating book this, whose narrative value is considerably decreased by the author's tacit assumption of the superiority of Italian Fascism over everything else. Mr. Barnes is an Englishman, a personal friend of Mussolini and a member (causa honoris) of the Italian National Fascist Party He is, in fact, the typical John Bull gone astray.

This book is a continuation of the author's earlier autobiography entitled "Half a Life" which was supposed to be one of the successful autobiographies of 1933. In the present book the author describes his experiences in Albania and in Abyssinia where he acted as Reuter's War Correspondent with the Italian Expeditionary Forces in East Africa.

The earlier half of the book concerns itself with Albania and since the space at the reviewer's disposal is somewhat limited he will refrain from commenting upon that half, except to state that Mr. Barnes is an authority on Albania and was ambitious enough, to be, at one time a claimant to the inadhesive Albanian throne.

In the second half of the book, in which the author recounts his Abyssinian experiences there is, however, this much to be said in his favour that he does not attempt to camouflage his almost aggressive pro-Italian sympathies. Both Mr Anthony Eden and Sir Samuel Hoare come in for a lot of rough handling on the old, old score of "Perfidious Albion" and neither is English public opinion allowed any bouquets on its deplorable attitude over Abyssinia. The Italians in his opinion could do no wrong, they were essentially a civilised crowd (too civilised I think!) even though the slaughtered "Natives" according to his estimates amounted to 10,000—"Poor Savages"—whereas the corresponding Italian losses only amounted to 3,000. There is, I think, no military significance attached to these hideous figures even though the moral significance is quite apparent.

Mr. Barnes tries to explain this fearful slaughter with the feeble excuse that casualties on both sides would have been much less if England had not forced Italy's hand in Abyssinia and had allowed Italy to complete her original plan which was a three years' campaign based on a "purely defensive policy". This is, I think, a flagrant mis-statement as the author, with his vast knowledge of Mussolini, and Mussolini with his vast knowledge of English characteristics and temperament, must have known, even when the Abyssinian campaign was planned, that Great Britain would never allow Italy a free hand in Abyssinia, that she would move heaven and earth to see Italy discredited in Europe and hopelessly beaten in Abyssinia. Even a half-wit could have forseen this. And Mussolini is certainly not that.

The present reviewer is afraid Mr. Barnes does not write with conviction; his excuses on behalf of Mussolini and his racketeers do not sound plausible because all the time, we know it is his Italian Fascism coming out in spots.

ENVER KUREISHI.

LAW OF LIMITATION AND PRESCRIPTION

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LAW OF LIMITATION & PRESCRIPTION (in British India) with the full text of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 as amended up to 1st August 1937. By K. J. Khambata, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S., Advocate (O.S.), High Court, Bombay, (with a foreword by The Right Hon. Sir Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, M.A., LL.D.), (Third Edition). Price Rs. 3-12-0.

It speaks volumes for the excellence of the book and the warmth of its appreciation by the profession that it has in a short space of time reached three editions. The book has been recommended by the Bombay Bar Council, for the Advocates' (A.S.) examination. In the present edition, the learned author has made additions and alterations as were necessitated by recent alterations in the law and by recent decisions. Much new matter has been introduced, thereby the bulk of the book being increased by about 20 pages. The object with which the author started in writing this book, viz., to give one a thorough grounding in the 'principles' of the law of limitation, is well maintained in the present edition. The appendix on Examination Questions (with suggestions for answers) contains the questions set at the latest examination of the Bombay University, the High Court and the Bar Council. A note on the effect of the separation of Burma from India is given at the end of the book. The whole subject is dealt with in an exhaustive and careful manner. The present edition promises and deserves to be as popular with the Bench, the Bar and the students as its predecessors

N. H. P.

LAW OF POSSESSION

POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, (being a critical statement of the law of possession and adverse possession of land). By Sudhangshusekhar Chakravarti, Advocate, Patna High Court, Gaya. (The Book Company, Limited. Calcutta), pp. 337. Price Rs. 5.

The largest amount of litigation in the mofussil, ranges round immovable property. Legal battles constantly arise in questions of possession by way of co-ownership, landlord and tenant, mortgages of various kinds, adverse possession, etc. The law on the subject is somewhat difficult and technical, it touches other branches of the law, e.g., limitation, trusts, future estates and interests, and endowments, and a book that explains it ought to be welcome. The author has, as pointed out by Mr. P. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, in his Foreword, dealt with the subject in a systematic manner. He has stated the principles underlying the law of possession, and explained them by concrete illustrations drawn from Indian, English and Roman sources. The references to the case-law, although not exhaustive, are nevertheless adequate and up to date. The book bears eloquent testimony to the learning and research brought to bear on the subject by the author, thereby making an abstruse and forbidding subject, interesting and inviting. Not only will the book prove useful to the practitioner; it will also prove of great help to students of this branch of the law.

N. H. P.

ASTROLOGY

MYSTERIES OF CELESTIAL DYNAMICS: A Scientific Treatise on Hindu Judicial Astrology: By C. S. Swetaranyam, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Coimbatore. Price Rs. 2-8.

The author of this work handles his subject in the confident manner of one who is thoroughly conversant with it and his treatment is, on the whole, clear and convincing. He claims that the work forms "a complete treatise on technical judicial astrology enabling anyone without any previous acquaintance with the subject to cast and judge his own and his neighbour's horoscope with as little equipment as possible." The first few chapters are devoted to an exposition of the general principles of astrology and the method of casting an up-to-date horoscope for any time or space. This is followed by detailed explanation of the influence of the planets, signs and houses in relation to human life.

The chapters on the influence of the Yogas, the characteristics and strength of the Bhavas and effects of the Dasa periods, will be found to be particularly illuminating and helpful, even by advanced students of astrology. The chapters on agreement between horoscopes, marriage and family happiness and on issues, will also be read with interest. The work may be safely commended to all students of Hindu astrology as a reliable guide and lucid treatise on the subject.

A TELEGU SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE

VIJNANAM: A Telugu scientific magazine issued every two months from Rajamundry and edited by Prof. K. Kondayya. Annual subscription Rs. 4, single copy four annas.

Magazines giving information on latest scientific developments are very rare, a serious handicap being the difficulty in finding suitable vernacular expressions to convey the meaning of the scientific terms. Nevertheless, this shortcoming is sought to be met by the publication of a list of such terms with their Sanscrit and Telugu equivalents which will be of great help to the readers.

The narrative of two youthful scientists of their experiences as they soar into the regions of space to 'capture the moon' is thrilling. Illustrated articles on 'Kerosine Industry, its origin and growth', 'the gramophone and its mechanism', 'wealth in waste', etc. are instructive and interesting.

The printing and general get up of the magazine leave little to be desired but a little reduction in the price is sure to increase the circulation.

"REASON"

The "Reason", the journal of the Rationalist Association of India, says that a religion which requires the help of the police to protect it from mockery and ridicule must be in a sorry plight indeed. Religion is often interpreted by great philosophers as communion with God, and if this definition is correct, religion should be the concern of an individual.

K. B. M.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Indian Film Producers Strangle—Bird In The Hand—For Two In The Bush—Home Market Ruined—Teas And Deputations Will Not Help—Problems Of Cine Art And Industry Subsidised British Film Studios —Syt. Sharar's Philanthropic Efforts—London As "Headquarters."

Indian film producers do not, as a rule, discuss their problems. There is little scope for common action, common action which demands as much discipline, forethought and sacrifice from the film-producers as from those whom they approach for national assistance. The cine journals mostly reflect their wishes. The conferences and conventions seldom extend their attention to the essentials of art and industry which lie far beyond the list of trade grievances which they compile periodically. Cine societies, like the Motion Picture Society of India, dominated by cine dealers importers and absentee film producers are inherently incapable of accomplishing anything that does not obviously placate these vested interests. Nothing is more vividly instructive than the utter helplessness on the one hand of the M. P. Society to influence effectively any improvement in the many activities of the Indian Studios or their productions, their rational exhibition or the comforts of the cine-fans, their nation-wide planning or their enterprise in national film services, social, educational, technical, political.

Contrast

The Position

Contrast, on the other hand the voluminous Press communications it pours on the long suffering and proverbially patient public, the elaborate teas, dinners and deputations in which the progressive national aspirations of the public the cine-artiste, operator and technician not seldom remain conspicuous by their absence. The Society has chosen and decided its position, dependent and subordinate, to the cine-dealers and the absentee film producers. It must, therefore, succumb to the limitations it has deliberately and voluntarily imposed on itself

It is futile to expound that its spectacular indulgence cheap and in vehement language against foreign pictures or against the indiscretions of passing foreign trade tourists would lead any intelligent body of national public opinion to the belief that it enjoys unfettered strength and confidence of the public as a national institution independent of the vested interests which quite clearly govern at present its policy and conduct. In these circumstances, the expression of opinion by the President of the Society on such subjects of abstract meaning as the importance of the cinema or the importance of the "educational" film, lose a great deal of their cogency and value

What Is The Assurance?

Assuming for the moment that these circumstances may be tolerantly overlooked is the President of the Society, Sir Phiroze Sethna, assured that the subsidized British film studios suggested by the "Morning Post" report will secure co-operation from no Indian studio, film-producer, distributor or exhibitor?

Does he know that there have not been already some of the leading Indian film producers who are, under various pleas, only too eager to ruin their home markets for 'international' glory and achievements? What would be the position of the M. P. Society if their unintelligent ambitions arouse it unpleasantly one fine afternoon?

Mrs. Strakaty at a rendering of Indian dance at Prague

Watch International Events

Whatever may be the position of the M. P. or similarly constituted cine societies, the question of the proposed subsidised British film studios is a national question of a magnitude for wider than their restricted regions. It is necessary, therefore, that events in the film world outside India must be constantly watched and studied. If they could have obtained the national attention which is at present monopolised and concentrated in spectacular demonstrations, the proposal for the subsidised British film studios in India would not have had the air of sudden discovery it is offered from certain interested quarters. Long before the Empire Press Agency was busy digging out 'authoritatively' information about an 'Indo-British film deal', long before the "Morning Post" discovery of the project for subsidised British film studios in India a celebrated function at the East India Association had, more or less crystalized the position in a speech by Syt. Dewan Sharar whose philanthropic urge recommended London as the 'headquarters' of an Empire Film Board. Words appeared to fail him in describing the 'invaluable' work to be accomplished by that Board. He substituted, therefore, in disciplined modesty, the sign of exclamation

Not Off-Hand Affair

The function was presided over by Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India. The function was not, obviously, an off-hand affair. Syt. Dewan Sharar, whom the distinguished chairman certified as "no one better qualified to talk" on the subject had taken care to circulate his benevolent plans to the "leaders of the British industry"—I am employing Mr. Butler's description—before he placed it for the benefit of the members of the East India Association. Mr. Victor Peers, of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, differed from Mr. Sharar and concluded modestly that the learned lecturer "understands the problems infinitely more than I do." Mr. Robert Flaherty, of the "Elephant Boy" fame, believed in the 'tremendous possibilities of making films in India. But he concluded, rather unexpectedly, that "they must be made by Indians themselves."

Imperial Preference

Mr. Gordon W. G. Rayner, General Secretary, Associated Talking Pictures and Associated British Film Distributors, expressed the view that his companies would "welcome not only some measure of State protection or Imperial preference as you suggest, which would enable them justifiably to expand their distribution activities." In the discussion which followed Mr. H. S. L. Polak politely reminded Syt. Sharar that he had not been to India for years and that his views had necessarily their less concrete values. Mr. G. W. Dawson was also eager for more tangibly informative guidance and Dr. Bake was sent home with the information from Syt. Sharar that 'many' Indian films were 'full of classical dancing! Reference to this great function and the greater ambitions of which Syt. Sharar made himself a vehicle was made in these columns months ago.

The Two Aspects

I have discussed particular details this time only to indicate two things. First, the irresponsible enthusiasm of our 'friends' in London. Secondly, the still more irresponsible and more unjustifiable ardour of our publicists nearer home. It is instructive to note how a foreign news agency can stir them and how on the other hand, the information and development of events outside of vital influence on the nation can leave them coldly, scornfully, indifferent. This is, however, an examination, quite essential and educative of course, of the methods of foreign news propaganda and our national reactions. The views of those 'leaders' of the British films industry are unambiguous and business-like and one can only hope that Indian film producers would think seriously, study and digest them.

Heaven Defend Us

If they could follow intelligently the discussions that have been for more than a year occupying the prominent space of independent British journals, they would understand how the British industry is led to take the national aspects of the industry seriously, with well-located responsibilities and, above all, with dispassionate intelligence and judgment. I shall cite only one instance. It is not from a madly radical British journal. The views are those of Mr. Sydney W. Caroll of the "Sunday Times", London. He observes:—"The Government are bent upon protecting the British Film Industry. Power to their elbow! If their good intentions alone could have sustained, nourished and encouraged the child, it would be by now a flourishing youngster. But we are all becoming concerned about the choice of diet. . . . . Heaven defend us from the tawdry rubbish that has been previously and deviously exploited under the name of quota. Protect us from flagrant abuses. Protect us from the insiduous the Quota system has been made, for particular purposes, to look ridiculous."

Serious Thought

These are words and experience that demand serious thought from us all, Indian film producers as well as the public. We have hitherto enjoyed, more or less—more rather than less—of the monopoly which national customs and the language difficulties have imposed on the foreigners. The film producers who have exploited the monopoly wholesale have done it with cheap labour and maximum profits

No Consolidated Gains

Others who have explored it more intelligently and less unscrupulously have claimed national sympathy but with undefined national objectives. Both have done little or nothing to consolidate the gains as those of an industry of national importance and value as a vehicle of national aspirations. A new danger now looms on the horizon. Are we, as a nation, to sacrifice our home market and national film services for vague 'international' speculations and unlocated glories?

OUR SHORT STORY

GOPALAN'S THRILLER

By B. R. BHAGWAT

Gopalan was a brilliant writer. It was true that most of his literature consisted of a "thrill-on-every-page" type; but then Gopalan had always looked upon life as a vast field of adventure. Now, Gopalan's outlook was not exactly wrong. Life is a long tale of adventure; but we are very often the victims and not the heroes in this drama. Gopalan's literary talents were not going to carry him far in a land where writers are as cheap as readers (or, even primers).

At the Talkers' Club, he was the most popular figure. He used to tell his yarns as splendidly as he used to write them; and it was therefore with genuine sorrow that we soon found him staying away from the Club for days on end. He was, of course, job-hunting.

We all had almost given up the hope of seeing him at the good old Club again and had resigned ourselves to the dull monsoon evenings, bereft of an advance recital of the latest 'Gopa thriller', when, one rainy evening, we were delighted and surprised to see the good fellow turning up, his face nearly covered by a half-torn umbrella. This, he gracefully kicked away as soon as he had mounted the steps of the verandah.

"That's the last of it", he commented on the passing of the age-old article. "I have been dying to dispose of it for the last seven months. Already half its cloth and three-fourths of its spokes are out of order. I brought it here with difficulty; but it makes me fairly sick to take it back. Let Rama the peon or Khandu the sweeper have it".

On our side there was a thunderous reception. Chairs were vacated, cigarettes were forgotten and questions were asked. The 'Talkers' Club', which had been so ignominiously quiet a minute ago, became wild with enthusiasm.

After the perspiring Gopalan had swallowed a sufficient number of aerated waters and had adequately apologised for his long absence, he was ravenously attacked for a new 'shocker'. The young author smiled and without any further bidding, produced from his inside pocket, a small manuscript.

"This", he explained, is my newest thriller. You know, I don't get enough time now-a-days to write stories. Fortunately, I have secured a job now; (and there he smiled in an odd way.) that of a travelling representative of a famous firm. My position thus, is settled to-day, though, of course, moving. And now about this thriller! I may tell you at once and as a preface, that it is a thriller of an entirely different type; absolutely in a class of its own. It will thrill you to the bones, it will give you veritable creeps, it will—well, it will make you swallow hard. But then, here we go...."

* * *

Nihal Dutt, a retired soldier in the Indian Army, (read Gopalan), lived in a lonely bungalow, on the outskirts of Benares. Before he came to stay there, the house had been deserted for years. It was said to be haunted. At night, strange white forms who had very long arms and no legs at all, were reported to walk in its dusty unkept garden. Howls were heard and footsteps sounded, while sometimes muffled cries of some mysterious woman in agony were said to disturb the calm of its sequestered neighbourhood. Behind these supernatural phenomena, lay a big history. Nihal Dutt had heard it repeated to him in country tea-shops, and in reply had scoffed and jeered, Bosh! he called it; duty baseless gossip of generations of scandalmongers. Of course, he had no reason to quarrel over the original 'history'. There was no reason to doubt that a woman a la Saint Joan should have been persecuted as a sorceress by half a dozen muddy-headed 'citizens'. There was no reason either, to question the ultimate result of their persecutions, —a horrible, cold-blooded murder of the unfortunate lady and the eventful severing of the various limps of her body. But then every sensible person must stop at that. It was silly to suppose that the murdered woman still inhabited the area and screamed hideously at night. It was equally absurd to think that legless men —their legs were cut off as a result of a curse from the sorceress! —paraded nocturnally in the bungalow, weeping for mercy. Yet that was what the gossip-mongers said and the rational, thoughtful Nihal Singh stoutly refused to believe this nonsense. He loved solitude and was going to have it at any cost.

His wife, poor woman, did feel afraid. She was a wretched, superstitious woman and believed in ghosts and goblins and what not. When she learned that her husband had decided to rent this horrid cottage, she very nearly fainted; but being an obedient Indian wife and also having very great regard for her husband, she never grumbled. And now it was more than two months since they came to stay in the house and still nothing untoward had happened. God! what a relief!

Nihal Dutt was a man of regular habits, and had never had any late appointments, which was a great consolation to Tara Devi, for, to pass a single night alone in that terrible bungalow would have been an ordeal too trying for her nerves. Not that she had as yet had any substantial proof of the many unpleasant things associated with the bungalow: but she always felt vague terrors, which, she told herself, would materialise any moment, if her valiant husband stayed away from her for a single night.

And then this contingency she had apprehended all along, arrived. Nihal Dutt, in the course of the afternoon tea, told her that he intended to leave by the night train for Allahabad in order to pay a visit to his former general who was lying seriously ill in the military hospital there.

"You need not look so alarmed", he rounded up. "I shall be back by the morning train. And meanwhile nobody is going to eat you up".

Nihal Dutt knew his wife's weakness, but himself being a man of strength, had not estimated to what length a woman's superstition could carry her. If he had, however, great his sense of loyalty, he would not have left her alone so easily.

It was a dark night. Nihal Dutt left at eight in the evening, and Tara Devi, having given him a brave send-off, returned to her room and, taking out a book from her shelf, tried to interest herself. But the heart was beating faster than usual and vague fears were clutching at her mind. The cook and the maid servant finished their work and as usual took my lady's leave. The old-aged peon, however, had been specially ordered to spend the night in the bungalow for the sake of Tara Devi's safety. The peon accordingly spread his mattress on the dilapidated charpai in the front verandah.

Tara Devi went on reading a story for an hour or so. Then abruptly she glanced at the page. A vague thrill went through her as she realised that she had read only about twenty-five lines! And even from these twenty-five lines she remembered nothing. Her mind was absolutely blank; or, perhaps wandering in some undefined, meaningless atmosphere. She was, she suddenly felt, in one of those 'psychic' fits to which her husband often laughingly alluded. It was not the sort of mood she would care to possess on that particular night. It wouldn't be inducive to sleep, anyway.

She turned the lamp low and lay down in her bed praying for sleep. Her prayers were of no avail. Try as she might, she couldn't get over that awful sensation of a vague inexplicable something,—a catastrophe close at hand.

For an endless time—or so at least it seemed to her—she lay tossing in her bed, her mind fancying all sorts of impossible terrors and her ears listening for the slightest sound out of ordinary. But all she heard was the monotonous ticking of the clock and the equally loud palpitation of her heart. An occasional hooting of some owl also was not very pleasant to hear, nor the crackling sound made in the roof by a passing rat. But these were not the sounds to which her panick-stricken and vaguely expectant mind was looking forward.

And then her strange fears were suddenly realized. Tara Devi sat up in her bed and stared wide-eyed. Was it her fancy still, or had she indeed seen a shadow pass along the wall of the room? The flickering flame of the kerosene lamp was mildly dancing in the breeze which came through the open window. The wall opposite her was faintly lighted. It was on this wall that Tara Devi imagined she had seen for a fleeting moment, the very faint trace of a shadow. But as she rubbed her eyes and looked at the wall again, she found that it was as before, palely lighted but absolutely blank. Between the wall and the lamp there was no piece of furniture. There was no earthly reason why the wall should bear even the momentary appearance of a shadow.

Tara Devi lay for a few minutes assuring herself that it was merely an illusion of her weak nerves. And as the shadow didn't make another appearance, she felt considerably relieved. With a grim determination to go to sleep, she closed her eyes.

But only for the best part of a minute. She had counted about forty-five proverbial sheep, when the silence of the night was shattered by a long, penetrating wail.

(Continued on page 42)

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

WANTED AN ALL-INDIA WRESTLING ASSOCIATION

(BY J C. MAITRA.)

It is a trite saying that India is the land of wrestlers. From the days of the Mahabharata and Ramayan to the present age, India has produced wrestlers of the calibre unknown in other countries. The names of Bhima and Duryodhana, Bali and Hanuman stand out prominently for their physical attainments and wrestling capabilities. Gama, Imam Bux and others are the brilliant examples of to-day. Gama is the recognised champion of the world. There is nobody within the four corners of the globe who could beat him. Yet India's representatives at the last Olympic Games in Berlin fared very badly against Continental wrestlers. The reason for their failure is not far to seek. Wrestling has been developed to the highest pitch skill and strength among professionals only, while amateurs revel in it more for fun than for the purpose of attaining the pinnacle of glory.

UNFORTUNATE STATE OF AFFAIRS

First of all, I wish to acquaint my readers with the doings of that great wrestler who is revered almost like a mythical personage by the general mass of people, as very few of them have had an opportunity of seeing him in a wrestling bout. Such is the unfortunate state of our country! If Gama had been born in Europe or America, he would have been taken round everywhere as an all-conquering hero and he would have become a millionaire by this time. India is, however, extremely backward in matters of organisation and poor Gama has, therefore, to depend on State or Princely bounties.

GAMA'S STORY

Here is Gama's story as related by H. S. Peters in "The Field—Madras" of March 1933:—"My name is Ghulam Mahomed alias Gama and I am to-day forty years of age. I am a State wrestler of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. Whenever an important bout is to come off, His Highness grants me a special allowance of Rs. 100 per day in addition to my regular pay and allowances.

"Gama then stated that during the days of his training he is given an essence or extract of pearls, soup of seven fowls, one and a quarter seer of well grounded almond, five seers of milk, half a seer of ghee, gold leaves, cardamom specially prepared and meat as per requirement every day. This food is given him only during the days he is in preparation for some special bout.

But ordinarily he eats about two and half seers of bread and meat curry, milk and ghee three seers, well grounded almond one Pao, one seer Lassi in curd (i.e. a beverage made in curd and water) and cardamon according to requirement.

METHOD OF TRAINING

"He then said that his method of training was to perform 5,000 "Baithaks" early in the morning and then wrestle with all his pupils. In the evening he performs 1,500 "Dands" (bending and stretching exercise) after which he runs eight miles. He says he does not believe in massaging, but simply applies oil on the day of a bout. He says he never gets ill.

Gama then proceeded on to give an account of the sixteen famous fights which he had with well-known wrestlers before getting the title of Rustom-i-Hind. His greatest opponent was Rahim Sultani who met Gama no less than four times and was beaten only in the last encounter, the previous three resulting in draws.

EUROPEAN TOUR

"Gama's fame preceded his arrival in Europe and there were few wrestlers who were willing to fight him in France. He, therefore, proceeded to London where a wrestling Tournament or Exhibition was being held. Wrestlers to this Exhibition had arrived almost from every part of the world. Gama threw an open challenge with a reward or bet of £500 to the wrestler who could beat him, whereupon they said that he was not a champion and that in order to prove his merit he must first fight with wrestlers of lesser importance. Gama, therefore, announced an open challenge through the manager of the London Theatre saying that any wrestler who could stand against him for more than five minutes would be given £500. Consequently many wrestlers fought with him in Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool but no one could stand against him for more than two or three minutes.

AMERICAN RIVAL

Now Gama had fairly established his position as a champion and on his return to London, Dr. Rowland, the famous wrestler of America, had accepted his challenge for a stake of £250. In the first round, Gama brought down his opponent in less than ten minutes, and in the second round within seven minutes. Gama here states that the method of wrestling differs in Europe from that of India. Here they have to fight in two rounds to decide a contest.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Now Zybisco accepted Gama's challenge, who as every one in India knows, was the toughest of Gama's opponents, as he was almost a giant. Gama at once brought him down and the fight lasted three hours. Zybisco tried his utmost to get up but Gama kept him down throughout the fight and the fight was at last abandoned as Zybisco said he had grown tired and wanted rest; but he never came up for a return fight as he had said. The Exhibition Committee, therefore, presented him the belt of the champion of the world.

IMAM BUX'S SUCCESS

After this, John Lamb, the champion of Italy, challenged Gama, but now as he had become the champion of the world, he said that he should first fight his younger brother, Imam Bux, for a prize of £250, and if he could beat him, he could then wrestle with him. Imam Bux beat him quickly. Gama highly praises this wrestler and says that in the art of wrestling and strength he has hardly any equal in Europe or America.

AMUSING INCIDENT

Gama gives a very humorous account of the Japanese wrestlers who were in London during the Exhibition. Among these there was also a champion and Gama gave them a challenge that within an hour he would beat them all. Though this worked to one and a half minutes per bout, the Japanese were so very much afraid of Gama that they did not accept his Challenge. In London papers, humorous cartoons were published about the timidity of the Japanese in not accepting Gama's Challenge.

ZYBISCO'S RETURN FIGHT

By this time Gama's fame had spread far and wide and Zybisco who wanted to try another chance with Gama came to India and fought with him. The fight proved almost a farce as the Russian was vanquished in three seconds to the disappointment of the many thousand spectators who had gathered in Patiala to watch a gruelling struggle".

I make no apology for quoting in extenso not only some of the outstanding achievements of Gama but also his ways of training and dieting. They give us a clear idea of the man and his methods. I have no doubt many people will shudder at the very idea of doing 5000 'Baithaks' a day and eating a bit of the 'morsel' which Gama arranges for himself in his daily Menu? But few people can be the giant that he is—in strength, though not in size.

NEED OF ORGANIZATION

The need of the hour is organisation. Unless this branch of sport is placed on an organised footing, like cricket football hockey and tennis it is sure to die out gradually. Even to-day there are thousands of followers of the game in India. They need encouragement and support. If an All-India Wrestling Association is formed, with a view to foster Wrestling in India and proper steps are taken to do so I have no doubt Indian Wrestling will come into its own ere long. A few engagements with Gama and his pupils on the one hand and other notable wrestlers of India on the other will put the Association on a sound financial footing at the very start. My earnest hope is that some influential persons who are interested in Wrestling will take up the question and organise an Association of the type I have mentioned above. Bombay is the most suitable place for inaugurating such an association, because she possesses both the material and money to make a beginning. Will somebody move in the matter?

The Seva Sadan Team (seated), Winners of Poona Ladies' "Hututu" Sports Competition held last week, are shown here with the Maharashtra Stree Mandal Team (standing) who were the runners-up

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Theodore Hook, famous London wit sat in a coffee house gazing at a pompous individual. The latter sent a waiter to ask if there was anything he could do for Mr Hook.

"I was just wondering," was the genial response, "if anybody could possibly be as important as you look."

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Wanted candidates for Radio, Electrical, Wireless, Telegraph and Commerce. Reduced Fee. Recognised examinations. Railfare paid. "Guide" on annas two.—Royal College, (E), Dadar, Bombay.

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At Bargain—Van Develde's Books: Sex Hostility 17s 6d; Ideal Marriage 25s; Fertility and Sterility 25s; Sex Efficiency Through Exercises 25s,—Rs. 57 per set. The Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay. (8987).

211. HOMOEOPATHY

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Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Time Signal. Sachin Das of Calcutta. 7-40 An Instrumental Duet. Sitar and Sarangi. 7-45 Amateur Music. 8-0 Ghulam Mustafa. 8-30 Children's Programme.

p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. 6-0 AIR Orchestra. Pilu. 6-10 Sachin Das of Calcutta. 6-45 Amateur Music. 7-0 Ghulam Mustafa. 7-30 "For Villagers Only". (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "My Rambles in the Far East". No. 1. Japan. By R. B. Lal. 8-30 "Shahzada Jawan Bakht ki Shadi". A Radio-dramatic feature. The story of the marriage of Prince Jawan Bakht and the rivalry of the poets Zauq and Ghalib. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani): 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "A Tale of Two Cities." No 5. Delhi and Agra Under the Decadent Moghuls By P. C. Addy. 10-0 I Pagliacci. (A selection in English) Leoncavallo.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kc/s.

Parsi New Year

a.m.

11-0 A Variety Concert. Homji Sisters.

noon.

12-0 From Filmland. Selected songs from the Movies.

p.m.

12-30 "For Children". (Marathi). By Sonibai Joglekar. 1-0 The VUB Ensemble. Leader Dominic Pereira. 4-30 Hindustani Songs. Pokhraj Banoo. 5-0 The VUB Indian Orchestra. 5-25 "Lagnani Bajar. A Gujerati Musical Play. Written by Jehangir D. Engineer, and directed by P. M. Mistry. 6-25 The News in Marathi. 6-30 Evensong. From the Afghan Memorial Church. 7-30 St. Mary's High School Band. Conductor, Rev. J. Arxe, S.J. 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Brian Lawrence and his Lansdown Orchestra. 9-0 "The New Curiosity Shop". By G. George. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Light Songs. Ratanbai. 10-30 Gujerati Mushaira. Arranged by Asim Randeri. Assisted by Shaida, Asim, Sagir, Nasim and others.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sulochana Sitaram (20). was arrested this morning by the Lamington Road Police under section 120 I.P.C.

It was stated that one Sadashiv Ganesh Raste met the accused in a tram car at Charni Road yesterday On way to Dadar he made arrangements to meet the girl in the evening to go with her to the Krishna Cinema.

He purchased two second class tickets. As the show had not started they went to a hotel nearby and while in the hotel the girl took a fancy to a gold wristwatch, which he was wearing and asked him, it is alleged, to let her wear it while they were in the Cinema. He let her have the watch.

After the show both got into a tram car and went to Dadar. At Dadar the accused is stated to have asked the man to wait near a building in the Parsi Colony. He waited for sometime but the girl did not turn up. He went up the building, and found that only Parsees resided there. The complainant then reported the matter to the police.

The accused was traced and the wrist watch was found in her possession.

The woman was bailed out at the Mazagaon Court, to-day.

A constable attached to the Chembur out-post police saw a fearful Gurkha, all besmirched with saline earth and blood, holding a bloody "Kukri" 28 inches long, coming from Bombay in the early hours of Friday morning. The man detained and the telephone was set ringing.

It was soon ascertained that he was Daloosing Bhanoosingh, a Gurkha Jamadar attached to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, who but some four hours before had, it is alleged, under fearful circumstances, murdered two Gurkha Watchmen unhim and seriously wounded a third.

Daloosingh Bhanoosingh, the alleged murderer, was put up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Bhoiwada and was remanded in custody till September 17.

An inquest on the two victims was opened by the Coroner to-day and adjourned till September 14.

Sub-Inspector Syed Rahiman is in charge of the investigation.

POLICY OF MUSLIM LEAGUE EXPLAINED

BOMBAY: September 3.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Poona was held at Jan Mahomed Road. Poona, yesterday under the auspices of the District Muslim League to explain the policy and programme of the League. Mr. Farid, Advocate, presided.

Mr. Mirza addressed the meeting explaining the importance of Mussalmans organising themselves and criticised mass contact programme conducted by the Congress.—A. P

SIRDAR AND NARIMAN IN BOMBAY

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel returned to Bombay from Ahmedabad on Saturday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman also returned from Poona to Bombay on Saturday morning.

In broad daylight and in a well-frequented thoroughfare, a Congress Socialist worker named Tajdin, son of an ex-President of the Punjab Congress Committee, was attacked by a number of persons and mortally wounded.

RLY. OFFICER STUNG TO DEATH BY BEES

PATNA, Sept. 4.

A report from Dhanbad announces that an official of the East Indian Railway was killed under tragic circumstances and fur trolleymen were seriously injured necessitating their removal to hospital, as the result of a violent attack of wild bees.

It appears while Mr. Victor, Permanent Way Inspector, was passing in a trolley on the Barkakana loop line yesterday afternoon, a swarm of wild bees attacked him and the trolleymen between Ray and Hendegir stations. Mr. Victor met with instantaneous death, while the four trolleymen sustained multiple injuries.

The injured persons are lying in hospital in a precarious condition.—United Press

Amulyacharan Bannerjee, subpostmaster at Bhatpara, was sentenced at Barrackpore to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default three months' further jail, for criminal misappropriation of post office money on three occasions.

Suppression Never Solves A Problem

Political Prisoners And Terrorist Crimes

PLEA FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Basic Problems And Tasks Of Congress Ministers

(By Pt. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)

II.

A number of political prisoners, convicted for violent activities, have recently been released by the Congress Ministries after long terms in prison. They have been welcomed by the public and by Congressmen, and we have been asked if this welcome did not signify an approval of violence. That question reveals an ignorance of public psychology and of the minds of Congressmen. The public and Congressmen alike welcomed them because of the mantle of long suffering that they bore. How many of them had spent their entire youth in prison, how many had faced death without flinching? They had erred and pursued a wrong path, they had followed a policy injurious to the very cause they sought to serve, but they had paid for it in pain and torment and by long years in solitary cells. They had come to realise that the old policy of theirs was utterly wrong. And so the public welcomed them and friendly faces greeted them wherever they went Has this not got a lesson for Governments who imagine that by suppressing a number of individuals they solve a problem? They succeed thereby in intensifying that very problem, and public sympathy, which might well have been against the individual's deeds, turns to him because of his suffering

ANDAMAN PROBLEM.

The problem of the political prisoners in the Andamans is with us to-day and we see the amazing folly of Government in pursuing a policy which is creating a frenzy of excitement among the public. Thus they intensify the very atmosphere which they seek to remove.

The Congress Ministries have rightly followed a contrary policy because they try to move with public approval, and seek to win over these brave young men, and create an atmosphere favourable to the working of the Congress programme. In that favourable atmosphere even wrong tendencies will wilt and wither away. Everybody of any consequence in Indian politics knows that terrorism is a thing of the past in India. It would have vanished even earlier but for the policy of the British Government in Bengal. Violence is not killed by violence, but by a different approach and by removing the causes which lead to it.

FOUNDATION OF CONGRESS.

On those comrades of ours, who have been released after one or two decades of prison life rests a special responsibility to be loyal to Congress policy and to work for the fulfilment of the Congress programme. The foundation of that policy is non-violence and the noble structure of the Congress has been built on that firm foundation. It is necessary that this should be remembered by all Congressmen, for it is even more important to-day than it has so far been. Loose talk encouraging violence and communal conflict is especially harmful at the present juncture and it might do grave injury to the Congress cause, as well as embarrass the Congress Ministries. We are children no longer in politics; we have grown to man's estate and we have big work ahead, big conflicts to face, difficulties to overcome. Let us face them like men with courage and dignity and discipline. Only through a great organisation, deriving its sanctions from the masses, can we face our problems, and great mass organisations are built up through peaceful methods.

BASIC PROBLEMS.

The basic problems of India relate to the peasantry and the industrial workers, and of the two the agrarian problem is far the most important. The Congress Ministries have already begun to tackle this, and executive orders have been passed to bring some temporary relief to the masses. Even this little thing has brought joy and hope to our peasants and they are looking forward eagerly to the greater changes to come. There is some danger in this eager expectation of the paradise to come, for there is no immediate paradise in prospect. The Congress Ministries, with the best will in the world, are incapable of changing the social order and the present economic system. They are bound down and restricted in a hundred ways and have to move in a narrow orbit. That indeed was, and is, a principal reason for our opposition to the new Constitution. We must, therefore, be perfectly frank with our people and tell them what we can do and what we cannot do under present conditions. That very inability of ours becomes a powerful argument in favour of the vital change which will give us real power

But meanwhile we have to go as far as we possibly can to give relief to them. We must face this task courageously and not be afraid of vested interests and those who would obstruct us. The real measure of the success of Congress Ministries will be the change in the agrarian laws that they bring about and the relief they give to the peasantry This change in the laws will come from the Legislature, but the value of that change will be enhanced if the Congress members of the Legislatures keep in close touch with their constituencies and inform the peasantry of their policies. Congress parties in the Legislatures should also keep in touch with Congress Committees and with public opinion generally. By this frank approach they will get the friendly co-operation of the public and will be in touch with the realities of the situation. The masses will thus also be trained and disciplined in the democratic method.

OUR OBJECTIVE.

A change in the land laws will bring some relief to our peasantry, but our objective is a much bigger one and for that the prerequisite is the development of the organised strength of the peasantry. Only by their own strength can they ultimately progress or resist the inroads that vested interests might make on them. A boon given from above to a weak peasantry may be taken away later, and even a good law may have little value because it cannot be enforced. The proper organisation of the peasants in Congress Committees in villages thus becomes essential.

(To Be Continued.)

BIHTA DISASTER ECHO IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

At question time in the Assembly to-day replying to Mr. Chattopadhyaya, Sir Sultan Ahmed stated, Government have no information of the claims which may have been made against the East Indian Railway by the injured passengers or families of the dead passengers in the Bihta disaster. The matter of railways liability to pay compensation will be considered when conclusion has been reached as to the cause of the accident.—A. P. Special.

Hyderabad Civic Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 4.

The second triennial elections of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation were held to-day. Keen contest was witnessed in about six wards while the city area comprised 13 wards with 20,000 voters. The biggest ward being B (comprising more than 5,000 voters) where lively scenes were expected went uncontested, Mr. P. V. Joshi withdrawing in the last moment in favour of Sridher Naik, Vice-President of the Local Congress Committee. Ward 4 also went uncontested, there being no rival candidates. So far, nearly 8,000 votes including 'purdah' ladies exercised their franchise and flocked to the polling booths.

"SAVITRI" At The Roxy

"Savitri," the Bombay Talkies mythological picture at the Roxy, entered the second week of its run yesterday, with huge crowds in every show. Judging from the rush of spectators alone the film is an outstanding success and by crowding the cinema night after night the public has expressed its appreciation in no uncertain manner.

While the main attraction of the picture is naturally the fine acting and personality of Devika Rani, "Savitri" is characterized by a uniformly good level of all-round artistic excellence. The treatment of the film has a flow and rhythm of its own which gains considerably from intelligent direction and almost faultless technique. It is, indeed, the ideal mythological film—graceful, unhurried and appropriately restrained.

Kisan Day In Amalner

The All-India Kisan Day was observed at Dangari and Phapora two villages in Amalner Taluka at which the Manifesto of the All-India Kisan Committee was explained and resolutions were passed demanding complete moratorium of debts, cancellation of all revenue and rent arrears, 50 p.c reduction in revenue agricultural income upto 500 exempted from assessment and graduated assessment on income tax basis upwards, cheap credit facilities, compulsory education and provision of medical relief.

Doctor Friedrich Alder, Secretary of the Labour Socialist International, who was arrested on a charge of entering Holland under a false passport, has been released.

Speaker of the Madras Assembly, ruled that when the Minister was not present in the House his Parliamentary Secretary could be allowed to answer the questions.

Feeding of the poor on the occasion of the Gokulashtami festival by the members of the Gaudiya Math, Bombay.

Kher Enunciates Govt.'s Educational Policy

Labour Wants More Armament

National Council Of Labour Adumbrates Double Policy For Peace

LONDON: September 4.

The declaration that the British Government must "be strongly equipped to defend this country, play her full part in collective security and resist any intimidation by the Fascist Powers" is made in the report on the international policy and defence, issued by the National Council of Labour representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party.

The report outlines a two-fold policy for peace and proposes that Powers entertaining grievances should be invited to state their case and should be offered through the League a new system of political security and economic opportunity, which would banish from international relations, both the fear of war and all legitimate economic grievances.

The new system must form part of a general settlement which would relax the present international tension and hold out prospects of an enduring peace.

The other part of the policy requires through the League that aggressors should be confronted with the emphatic superiority of armed force. The report alleges that only Germany, Italy and Japan seriously threaten peace at present and envisages the possibility that the trio may form an alliance.

The report declares that in the event of labour coming into power, the Government would be unable to reverse the present programme of rearmament until a change in the international situation caused by the advent of the Government had effect.—Reuter.

LOUIS-SCHMELING FIGHT IN JUNE NEXT

NEW YORK, September 3

Joe Louis and Max Schmeling have signed articles for a world heavy weight title fight in June next.—Reuter.

"INEFFECTIVE PREFERENCE"

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurti's questions, Sir Sultan Ahmed said, Indian coffee enjoyed the United Kingdom preference nine shillings four pence per cwt. but the preference has not had the effect of increasing the consumption of Indian coffee

As regards general opinion that other countries manipulated their exchanges to suit their trade, Sir Sultan said Government were aware that this allegation was often made. The question of preference to coffee is receiving the consideration of the present Indo-British trade negotiations which are still in progress and it is not possible to anticipate the result of these negotiations.—A. P. Special.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS

Salient Features Of New System

CHANGE IN MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND MANUAL LABOUR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 4.

Transference of all High Schools and Middle Schools that are at present conducted by Government to other agencies, absorbing present teachers in some other services, special attention towards education of 'backward' and other minority communities, bettering the prospects and status of teachers in schools, giving facilities for vocational instruction as early as possible, changing the medium of instruction and stressing the importance of manual labour, reducing the present period of 12 years between the Primary and the Matriculation course are important features of Secondary Education policy of the Government of Bombay as enunciated by Premier Kher on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday morning.

The standard of the debate in the House was the highest so far seen in the House.

There were several useful suggestions made by speakers from the Opposition benches which Premier Kher acknowledged and promised to give his careful considera tion to them.

RIGHT TYPE OF EDUCATION

Both sides of the House seemed to be agreed that the whole system of education should be overhauled and reconstructed in the manner that would lead India nearer its salvation and Premier Kher remarked: "Salvation of this country depended on the right type of education."

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar made a pertinent remark that education should be so overhauled that Hindus and Muslims came together and there was fusion between the two communities. He attributed the present differences between the two communities to 'misteaching' of Indian history.

JHABVALA GOES WHOLEHOG

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala made an interesting contribution to the debate. He would not be satisfied with mere overhaul or reconstruction of educational system. He was for the complete destruction of not only the present educational system but of "all gods and goddesses pandits and moulanas." He hoped that by National education it was not meant replacement of one set of gods by another.

The Speaker adjourned the House at 2 p.m. instead of 1-30 as he wanted to give time both to the mover of the cut motion and Premier Kher to have their say.

ADJOURNED TILL SEPT. 13.

The House was adjourned to Monday, September 13, in accordance with request made by Premier Kher immediately after the House met. The Premier stated that there were three holidays next week and he had consulted members and it had been agreed that there should be one week's holiday instead of meeting every second day. As regards the allowance members should take either daily allowances or trainage whichever was the lowest. One could not know if everyone agreed to the suggestion.

Proceedings In Detail

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The policy of Government regarding Secondary Education in the Presidency was further discussed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day when it assembled with Mr. Mavlankar in the Chair. The House had before it the cut motion of Mr. S. H. Prater (Progress Party)

EXAMPLES OF TURKEY AND RUSSIA

Mr. S. K. Patil continuing his unfinished speech, said that there were glorious examples of Turkey and Russia which within a period of about 20 years overhauled the whole system of education. They had progressed a great deal towards adult education. Unless the question of adult education was solved, it would be difficult to tackle the other aspects of education

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Progress Party) thought that both Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. K. F. Nariman made speeches which were not relevant to the subject before the House namely Secondary Education policy of the Government. He said that there was nothing much wrong with the present system of Secondary education. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Phirozesha Mehta and Mr. Ranade were products of that educational system. Aligarh and Benares Universities had been built up by those who were products of that educational system which had been criticised by Mr. Nariman. The main purpose of education was character building and teaching reverence to elders. If that was not national education the speaker did not know which was The foundation of the old system was the teaching reverence to God, King and country. If there was any change necessary in the present system of secondary education, it was to take it back to the days when reverance was taught. The House should not forget that Mahatma Gandhi himself was the product of that old system of education.

Baburao Gaikwad (Independent Labour Party) suggested that Government should take steps to institute more scholarships for Scheduled Classes and more Harijan boys were admitted in Government schools.

Referring to Mr. Nariman's reference to Doctor Ambedkar, the speaker said that those in glass houses should not throw stones at others. He suggested that all that was bad in the present system of education should be removed.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Premier Kher said that he was a highly sensible person and appreciated the spirit of helpful criticism. Certain remarks had been made on the floor of the House which might have been made on more appropriate occasion. None regretted such remarks more than the speaker himself as such remarks only created bad blood.

Coming to the subject before

(Continued on page 31)

Khan Sahib Meets Governor

ABBOTTABAD: September 4.

Doctor Khan Sahib, the Congress Party Leader in the Frontier Assembly, interviewed the Governor for 35 minutes.

Arriving by car exactly at 9-30 a.m. at the Circuit House, he was received by Capt. Dring, the Governor's Secretary, who opened the car's door and conducted him to the Governor.

At the conclusion of the interview Dr. Khan Sahib drove straight to the Assembly Chamber. He declined to disclose the nature of the conversation with the Governor.

Pressed for a reply, he said, "We were joking for 35 minutes."

Asked what the jokes were, Dr. Khan sahib replied "I do not remember."

Asked, if he accepted the invitation to form the Ministry, Dr. Khan Sahib said "you will know on Monday."

He however, informed that the next meeting of the Assembly will be held on 17th September.—A. P.

FRONTIER ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED TILL SEPT. 10

When the Frontier Assembly met to-day, the Speaker announced that since the Ministry had resigned and a new Government had not yet been formed, the House would be adjourned till 10th September.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad conferred with Congress members, after the Assembly meeting.

A joint meeting of the Congress members of the Assembly Democrats and Independents, will be held later when it is surmised that the question of the Ministry's personnel will be discussed.—A. P.

ANDAMANS PRISONERS' RELEASE PROSPECTS

Bihar Premier's Statement

PATNA, Sept. 4.

At the question time in the Bihar Assembly to-day, the Premier made an important statement regarding the release of the Andamans political prisoners.

Answering a question, the Premier said: "The declaration by the prisoners that they do not believe any more in terrorism has removed one of the greatest difficulty in the way of the Government in the matter of releasing them. The Government are also aware of Gandhiji's plea for unconditional release of these prisoners. Government are examining individual cases and will announce their decision soon.

The Premier answered in the affirmative a supplementary question whether the cases of prisoners convicted for violence would be considered.—A. P.

No Terrorist Prisoner On 'Seriously Ill' List

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands reports on September 3 that no terrorist prisoners are now on the 'seriously ill' list, states a Press Note.—United Press.

Mediterranean Conference

Foreign Officials Busy Formulating Agenda

PARIS, Sept. 3.

Foreign officials are busily engaged in formulating the agenda of the proposed Mediterranean Conference concerning which remarkable discretion is observed, though it is known that the Ministry of Marine is playing an important role in the preparatory work.

The aim of the Conference seems to be to obtain a co-operative declaration denouncing piracy in firm tones and the determination of the culprit.—Reuter.

Italy May Attend If Held Outside League Frame-Work

ROME, Sept. 3.

Though the Government have not intimated their attitude to the French proposal concerning the Geneva Conference on the Mediterranean, it is understood that Italy will attend if invited, provided the Conference is held outside the framework of the League

A tautening of the European tension, consequent on the attack on the "Havock" and the sinking of merchant ships in the Mediterranean is the dominating subject of the press which, however, refrains from any attacks on Britain in response to the charges that the mysterious submarine was Italian

The "Tribune" says: "At a time when Italy is rebuilding her friendly relations with Britain for what conceivable reason could she have perpetrated this incredible deed."

Meanwhile British warships visiting Venice are being warmly feted.—Reuter

FRESH NAVAL PROGRAMME FOR SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, September 3.

The Committee of Naval Experts recommends the construction within the next four years at a cost of nine million sterling, three cruisers, four torpedo boats, three submarines and twelve sloops which will replace the overage craft.—Reuter.

ST. LEGER PROBABLES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

St. Leger Probables are:—Cashbook (Gordon Richards), Chulmleigh (Vergette), Double Bracket (Maher), Faircopy (Perryman), Fullsail (E. Smith), Goya Second (Elliott), Maranta (Weston), Middaysun (Beary), Perifox (Pat Beasley), Renardo (Steve Donoghue), Sandsprite (Crouch), Senor (Breenan), Snowleopard (Harry Wragg), Solfo (Lowrey), Sultan Mahomed (Smirke), and Sweet Content (Marshall).

Earth Stopper Wins P. E. Handicap

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Prince Edward Handicap, run at Manchester, over a distance of 2 miles 2 furlongs, 75 yards, resulted as follows:

EARTH STOPPER (Western)	1
MISS WINDSOR (Lowrey)	2
ENSTONE (D. Smith)	3

Eleven ran. The race was won by a length, half a length separating the second and the third. The winner was trained by Lawson.

The starting prices were five to one on Earth Stopper, eight to one on Miss Windsor and nine to one on Enstone.—Reuter's Special.

Rebels Suffer Heavy Defeat

IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION CAPTURED AFTER TERRIFIC FIGHTING FOR FIVE DAYS

VALENCIA, September 4.

An official communique states that Belchite, strategically important road junction near Saragossa, has been entirely occupied by the Government forces after a fierce fighting in the streets. Fifteen-hundred insurgents dead have been counted and over 500 prisoners and much war material captured.

The capture of Belchite is the most important victory scored by the Government since the Guadalajara rout in March.

The town fell after five days of terrific fighting finally from house to house.

The result of its capture is that the Insurgent communications with Teruel have been exceedingly hampered.

AMERICA WILL RETALIATE

Echo Of Mysterious Submarine Attack

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

The commanders of the ships of America's European Squadron are ready to retaliate with depth charges and gunfire if attacked by any mysterious submarine or other vessel in the Mediterranean, according to a spokesman of the Navy Department

He added, however, the United States was "disinterested and neutral" and did not expect to be involved in such incident, since American ships in the Mediterranean have been ordered to remain at Port, unless upon some specific mission.—Reuter.

SPANISH SHIP ESCAPES DUTCH MINE-LAYER.

HOOKOF HOLLAND. Sept 4.

The Spanish ship "Aizkaraimendi" left Rotterdam in the hands of a mutinous crew chased by a Dutch mine layer.

It escaped outside Dutch territorial waters after dropping a Dutch pilot and two Dutch dock officials who were aboard.—Reuter

REBELS DENY CAPTURE OF BELCHITE.

SALAMANCA, Sept. 3.

Insurgent communiques deny the loss of Belchite.

Total Prohibition For Bengal

CALCUTTA: September 4.

The "United Press" is authorised to announce that the Bengal Government has decided on total prohibition as their ultimate goal and that, as a first step they will try it in one or two selected areas.

An announcement to this effect will be made by the Chief Minister, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, in connection with the debate on the grant under head Excise which is likely to come up to-day.—United Press.

"DECENT BURIAL TO ABYSSINIAN AFFAIR"

PARIS Sept. 4.

"A decent burial to the Abyssinian affair" is suggested by the "Excelsior" as a possible outcome of the forthcoming Mediterranean Conference

But, the paper says that such an agreement is only conceivable if Italy agrees to complete the evacuation of the Baleraric Islands and points along the Morocco coast which have been transferred into air and submarine bases menacing the present and future security of the French and the British empires.

Other papers emphasise that France and Britain must come to the Conference in full agreement with each other if the desired results have to be achieved.—Reuter.

Hartal In Simla

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Bazaars in Simla and all suburbs were closed to-day in observance of "Hartal" as the protest against Government proposal to establish a slaughter house in Lahore Cantonments. The "Hartal" is almost unprecedented numerous Muslim businessmen also participating. Large majority of the shops on the Mall Road are also closed.—A. P

HARTAL THROUGHOUT THE PUNJAB

Protest Against Proposed Abbattoir For Lahore Cantonment

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

In pursuance of the appeal issued by the All Punjab 'Abattoir' Protest Committee, a complete hartal was observed in the Hindu and Sikh localities in Lahore today.

A large proportion of the Muslims also joined. Prominent bazaars such as Anarkali and commercial buildings in Shahalani presented a deserted appearance. Due to the closing of roadside hotels, a large number, especially visitors, were greatly inconvenienced in getting food.

A public meeting was held in the evening at which the prominent speakers were Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Dr. Satyapal and several newspaper proprietors of Lahore.

Reports from the mofussil show that a similar hartal has been observed throughout the province. —A.P

Gandhiji's Telegram To Huq

"RELEASE ANDAMAN POLITICALS"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The "Statesman" understands that Mahatma Gandhi has addressed a telegram to the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, urging the release of the Andamans prisoners on the ground that they have unequivocally denounced terrorism.

The Bengal Premier, the paper learns, has sent a reply, the details of which are not available. The Premier, however, has referred to Government the proposal to call a conference of the Leaders of different groups in the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Council, to discuss the question of repatriation of the Andamans prisoners.—United Press.

Notice To Readers

Monday next being Parsi New Year day, the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

S. AFRICA BEAT NEW ZEALAND

CHRIST CHURCH, Sept. 4.

In the second Rugger Test match, South Africa beat New Zealand by 13 points to 6.

At half time New Zealand led by 6 points to nil.—Reuter.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 3.

The new British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie has arrived.—Reuter.

No Sensational Outcome Of Duce's Visit?

ROME, Sept. 4.

No new agreements are expected to emerge from Signor Mussolini's visit to Herr Hitler next month. Signor Gayda, the Duce's mouthpiece, discussing the visit in a conciliatory article in the "Giornale D' Italia", says that Italy is not faced with the problem of having to choose a pro-British programme and policy. He deprecates the suggestion that anything sensational will come of the impending conversations.—Reuter.

DUCE-HITLER MEETING OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

BERLIN, September 3.

It is officially announced that Signor Mussolini will visit Herr Hitler and Germany in the second half of September.—Reuter.

BRIGADIER FOR INDIA

LONDON, September 3.

Colonel F. V. B. Witts has been appointed Brigadier, General Staff, Western Command, India with effect from December 17.—Reuter.

Japan Prepares For Prolonged War

Diet Votes Enormous Sum

Plenary Powers Given To Govt.

"Misunderstanding On China's Part: Japan Wants To Establish Peace In East Asia"

TOKIO, Sept. 4.

The Japanese Emperor, this morning, formally opened the Session of the Diet, which may mark the turning point in Japanese politics and economics. The Diet, in three days, will pass a supplementary war expenditure, exceeding £121 millions, and 15 bills giving Government plenary powers to control the country's finance, industry, Trade and Shipping

INCREASED NATIONAL DEBT

The supplementary vote, it is expected, will suffice to meet Japan's expenditure till the year end, and will make a total current budget of about £321 millions, and bring the Bond Issues in the same period to a total of £200 millions Thus Japan's present National debt of £592 millions will be increased by one-third within six months

BEARISH MARKET

Financial circles are most apprehensive, and it is pointed out that if Japan has to maintain adequate forces in China, for a considerable period, the expenditure will be enormous, and they fear a disaster. Consequently, the bears rule the Stock Market, and quotations continue to recede. Bankers are very cautious in making loans.—Reuter.

"CHINA MISUNDERSTOOD JAPAN"!

TOKIO, Sept. 4.

Opening the Diet, the Emperor declared that Japan was always solicitous of attaining peace in East Asia, by means of mutual Sino-Japanese co-operation. He regretted that China had failed to understand Japan's true intentions and had indulged in provocations which had led to the present incident. He praised the Japanese troops and said that they intended only to persuade China to reconsider her attitude, and thereby establish peace in East Asia. He hoped that the whole Japanese people would unite in unswerving devotion to the State.—Reuter's Special.

Soviet Plans For China

TOKIO, Sept. 4.

Twentynine Soviet 'planes manned by Soviet officers are already active in the Shanghai front according to the official Domei Agency, which quotes the reports that 250 'planes, 100 guns and 150 anti-aircraft guns were being sent from the Soviet to China.—Reuter.

N. Y. K. Vessels Commandeered

SINGAPORE, Sept. 4.

One liner and seven cargo steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is operating in the Japan-European routes will no longer call at Singapore. It is believed that 30 vessels of this line have been commandeered by the Japanese Government.—Reuter.

BOMBS DROP NEAR BRITISH TROOPS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.

Three bombs landed close to the Block House occupied by the troops of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers during an air raid by nine Japanese 'planes.—Reuter.

Knatchbull-Hugessen's Condition Improves

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.

Major Gauntelett states that Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen is making excellent progress. His wound is healing nicely.—Reuter

FIGHTING BEGINS IN SOUTH CHINA

NANKING, September 3.

Fighting has broken out at Amoy in South China.—Reuter.

INDIAN TO WED AMERICAN LADY

POONA, Sept. 4.

Mr. Kodandrao, a member of the Servants of India Society, will shortly marry Miss Mary L. Campbell of the United States of America. A notice has been given to the Registrar of Marriages to that effect.

Mr. Kodandrao met Miss Campbell in Honolulu in July last. She has been a teacher in Poland, a town in Ohio State, (U. S. A.).—A. P.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE GENERAL OFFENSIVE

TOKIO, Sept. 4.

The Japanese along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have started a general offensive at Tangkwantun and Machang, 30 miles to the south of Tientsin, assisted by the air force. According to reports from Shanghai, the Chinese troops concentrated around Shanghai a total of 20 divisions, numbering 150,000.—Reuter.

ALL JAPANESE LEAVE TSINGTAO.

TSINGTAO, Sept. 4.

The last batch of the Japanese residents including the Consul-general has left.—Reuter.

ATTACHES LEAVE FOR HONGKONG

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 4.

All the four Chinese Military and naval attaches have left for Hongkong.—Reuter.

ALLEGIANCE TO NANKING

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

According to the official Chinese news agency the entire second division of the Manchukuo Army stationed in North Chahar, has declared allegiance to Nanking. The news agency adds that the division will be reorganised as part of the Chinese Army.—Reuter.

NOTES TO JAPAN & CHINA

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

As a result of the heavy civilian casualties from the bursting of shells in Shanghai's Foreign Areas, in yesterday's artillery battle, the British, French and American Consuls-General have despatched a note to the Chinese and Japanese authorities, in which the Chinese are requested to withdraw their Pootung troops, opposite Franco-Chinese sections of the bund to a line a mile inland and the Japanese authorities are asked to move their warships to a distance down the river.—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped On U. S. Marines H. Q.

Japanese Naval And Military Officers Apologise

AMOY RAIDED BY 'PLANES

Pootung Turned Into Burning Wreckage

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

Ten bombs were dropped within 300 yards of the Headquarters of the United States marines, during the Japanese air raid this morning.

The Clock House occupied by the Royal Ulsters was sprayed with shrapnel. There were no casualties.

A Japanese Officer later called formally and apologised while on behalf of the Japanese Navy, Rear-Admiral Sugiyama, expressed regrets and enquired if there had been damage or casualties to the Ulsters. An aeroplane was hit by Chinese machine-gunners and crashed in flames. Six Chinese grooms in the race course were injured by Chinese machine-gun bullets while 30 Chinese casualties occurred owing to pompom shells fired against the raiders falling in various parts of the settlement.—Reuter.

AMOY RAIDED BY JAPANESE 'PLANES

NANKING, Sept. 4.

The engagement in Amoy between a Japanese destroyer and the Chinese shoreguns ended in the retirement of the destroyer.

Japanese 'planes also raided Amoy.—Reuter.

Campaign Against Comintern

Principle Of Japan-German Pact To Be Fully Observed

TOKIO, Sept. 3.

The campaign for the strengthening of the anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany gathered momentum to-day when representatives of the press, financial, industrial, political and official circles met and drafted a manifesto denouncing Communism as the curse of humanity and declaring that the Comintern was behind the Nanking Government and the Chinese Nationalists in conflict with Japan.

The manifesto adds: It is urgently necessary for Japan to enhance the principle of the Japan-German Pact and translate it fully into action.—Reuter.

Bomb Kills One And Wounds Two

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4.

An Arab woman was killed, another wounded and a British constable acting as escort slightly wounded when a bomb was thrown at an Arab bus centre this morning. The constable fired at the assailant described as a Jew, who, later escaped

SIR A. WAUCHOPE FOR EGYPT

Sir Arthur Wauchope left this morning by air for Egypt 'en route' to England, on two months' holiday.—Reuter.

Jews Convicted In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4.

Twenty-eight Jews, including a number of Revisionists, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from a year to six months, under the prevention of crimes ordinance.

ATTEMPT TO KILL FAILS

A Haifa message says an attempt was made this morning to assassinate Ibrahim Bey Khalil, a wealthy Arab member of the National Defence Party. He was seriously injured.—Reuter's Special.

200 Chinese Students Massacred

'Pootung Turned Into Burning Wreckage

SHANGHAI, September 3.

Except for brief lulls, to-day's battle lasted until 7 p.m. Nightfall found the buildings in Pootung at the point of burning themselves into skeletons

The Japanese authorities have issued two warnings, the first stating that if the Chinese guns in Pootung continue firing against the Japanese warships and Japanese positions on the shore, the Japanese navy will be compelled to change its attitude as regards firing their guns near foreign warships and second that drastic action will be taken against the Chinese for the bombardment of the Settlement which has resulted in injuries to Japanese, Chinese and foreign non-combatants. This is regarded as a threat to bomb and shell Nantao

The Chinese allege that 200 students of the Tsinghua University, outside Peiping, were massacred by the Japanese troops when the students tried to flee from the University.—Reuter.

JAIL BIRD REMANDED TO CUSTODY

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD (By Mail).

Sheik Ali, a native of Hyderabad who is said to have committed several burglaries with about 28 previous convictions was produced before Mr. Smith, M.B.E., First Class Magistrate for Railways with fetters on his legs. The accused is said to have escaped sometime back from the Bezwada sub-jail by sawing through the prison bars. He was also wanted by the Hyderabad State Police on various charges.

The accused was remanded to jail custody and it is stated that he has to complete about ten years' imprisonment in various jails.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 1, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 29, 1356
Parsi: Gatha 5, 1306
Hightide: —; 12-08
Lowtide: 5-49; 18-18
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.
Khar citizens' reception to Premier Kher 6-30 p.m.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Shop Assistants' Central Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. at the office of the Kapad Bazar Nowkar Hitwardhak Mandal, 62, Champa Gulli, Near Mulji Jetha Market.

OFFICE SEPOYS' UNION

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Office Sepoys' Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. at the office of the 'A' Ward Congress Committee, 28, Manordas Street, Fort.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, Mr. Ashok Mehta will resume his talk on "The Congress Socialist Party" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the office of the League

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

'Who, Where, What is God?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

A General Meeting of the Society will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the premises of the High School in Angre's Wady, V.P Road, Bombay, 4.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

There will be a lecture in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) in Konkani by Rao Bahadur S.S. Talmaki.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURE

To-day (Sunday), Mr. M. R. Masani will continue his lecture on the "Development of Indian Nationalism" at the office of the "A" Ward Congress Committee, 28, Monohardas Street, Fort.

LECTURE ON GURU BHAKTI

Swami Krishna Sastri of Geethaswami Mutt, Benares, will conclude his series of lectures on Guru Bhakti to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the premises of the Astika Samaj Matunga, when the Swami will be presented with a purse by the Samaj

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA

Mr. G. S. D. Murti will give a lecture on the "Influence of Western Contact on India" in the Association premises at Matunga to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) The Lecture will be followed by discussions.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of body and mind."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Singing Marine" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"When You're in Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Head Over Heels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Captain Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Pingala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gulbadan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—Rainbow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m
WELLINGTON—"A Day at the Races" Time as usual
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting of the above Association to congratulate the successful candidates who have passed the University and other examinations will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the New Bombay Education League High School, Thakurdwar, when Mr. B. N. Vagal, will preside.

KHAR RECEPTION TO PREMIER KHER

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Laxmi Nagar (Khar) Residents' Association write: There will be a reception under the auspices of the Khar Residents' Association in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. Balasaheb G. Kher to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. at Luxmi Pavilian Khar All residents of Khar are requested to join.

Pearay Sahib, the well-known musician whose classic songs will be heard to-night and to-morrow at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Baliwala Grand Theatre.

PEARAY SAHIB

At The Balliwala Theatre

Pearay Sahib, the well-known Musician of Calcutta is visiting Bombay after a very long time and will be giving two performances at Balliwalla Grand Theatre to-night September 5th and on Monday 6th at 9-30 p.m. respectively.

NARIMAN RESUMES PRACTICE

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who had suspended practice in 1930, resumed it yesterday when he appeared before Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as a Defence Counsel in a case before the Magistrate. "I am very glad to welcome you," said Sir Hormazdyar.

B.P.T.U.C. MEETING

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the B.P.T.U.C. will be held to-day (Saturday), at 7-30 p.m. in the Office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to consider the following business:—1 Minutes of the last meeting, 2 Municipal Elections (in Bombay), 3 Deputation to wait upon the Ministry with regard to the release of Political prisoners, internees and externees: 4 Parliamentary programme of the T.U.C. representatives in the Bombay Assembly.

MASS CONTACT DRIVE

To-day's Cycle Procession

In connection with the observance of the Enrolment Week fixed by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee, a cycle procession will be taken out to-day (Sunday). The procession will start from the Azad Maidan at 7-30 a.m. and will terminate at the Congress House. The following is the route of the procession:—Azad Maidan, Dhobi Talao, Crawford Market, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Mandvi Post Office, Mahomad Ali Road, Zakaria Masjid Street, Chakla Street, Samuel Street, Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar, J. J Hospital, Two Tanks, Madanpura, Byculla Station, Moreland Road, Alexandra Talkies, Foras Road, Play House, Golpitha, Congress House.

All those who have already enlisted their names and who desire to participate in the procession may be present at the Azad Maidan, at 7-15 a.m. with their cycles.

NEW ERA OF BEAUTY!

Interesting Debate In Mock Parliament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill for the Realisation of the Life Beautiful was discussed by the Mock Parliament held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Field Club and the Catholic Students Union at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall this evening. The Bill was moved by Mrs C. F. Lynn, the Minister for Personal Beauty in the Aesthetes Cabinet. Introducing the Bill she said her Government wished to inaugurate a new era of beauty by abolishing all forms of ugliness.

The opposition was led by Professor F. Correia-Alfonso who condemned this attempt to put a premium on physical beauty at the expense of spiritual beauty. Ugly people, he said, had never done any harm to the world while many beautiful women had been responsible for much bloodshed and misery.

Five speakers spoke from either side and an equal number will speak to-morrow when the debate will be continued.

HARIJANS AND KRISHNA JAYANTI

A programme of physical feats, music and Garba has been arranged to celebrate Krishna Jayanti at Mahaluxmi Harijan Kachrapati Chawls to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Shriyut Ishwerbhai Patel will preside and Shriyut Mavji Govindji Seth will speak. The Harijans will present Dr. Nerurkar the retiring health officer with a farewell address.

Manishanker Trivedi Dies Of Heart-Failure In Public Meeting

As Secretary Of States' Peoples' Conference He Did Yeoman's Service To States

BOMBAY, Sunday (midnight). We much regret to record the sudden death of Mr. Manishanker Shamji Trivedi in very tragic circumstances to-night. It seems, last evening the Shirohi State Praja Mandal was celebrating its second annual function at Hira Bag, C. P. Tank. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Manishankar Trivedi, Editor-in-Chief of "Janmabhoomi" and General Secretary of the All-India States People's Conference, was moving a resolution recording the Conference's strong protest against the inauguration of Federation. While doing that he was speaking feelingly on the subject. Evidently the emotion was too strong for his poor health and momentarily, almost before the huge audience had time to realise the tragedy that was being enacted before their very eyes, he collapsed on the floor at about 10-30 p.m. He was immediately picked up, and removed to an adjoining room and medically examined. The doctors pronounced life extinct due to heart-failure.

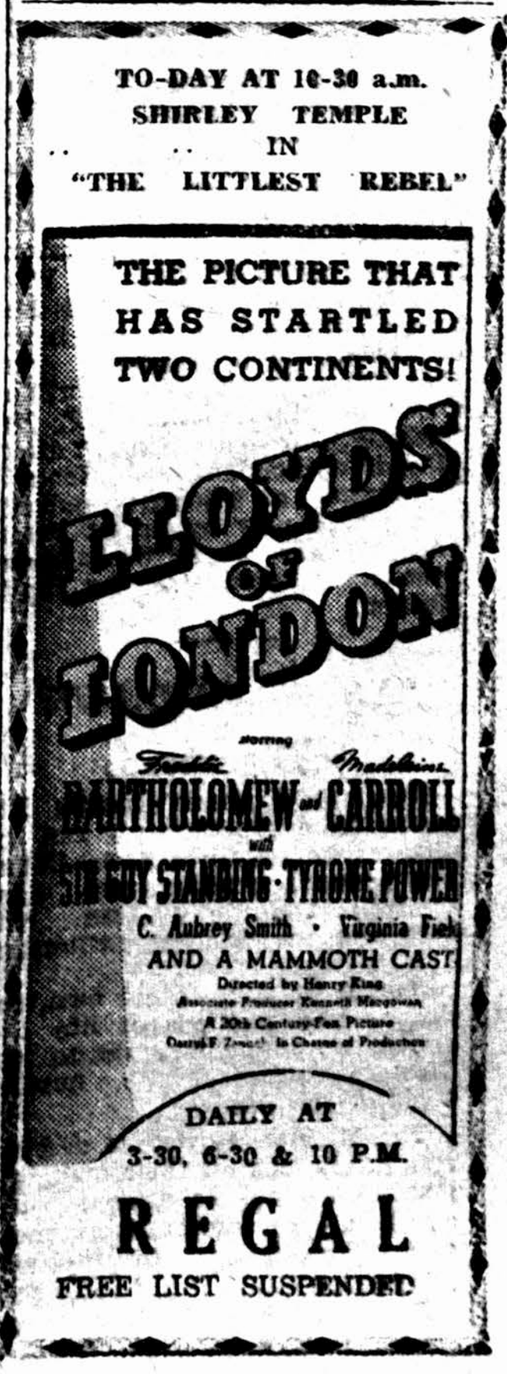
Sjt. Amritlal Sheth was informed of the tragedy by telephone. He hurried to the place and on seeing his colleague had breathed his last, wept bitterly over the misfortune.

This news will cast a gloom over the whole Presidency, particularly the States, in whose welfare the deceased spent a great part of his life, at considerable sacrifice. May his soul rest in peace!

(Later, 1 a.m., Sunday)

POST-MORTEM & FUNERAL PROCESSION

For holding the post-mortem examination the body will be removed from Hira Baug (where it lies throughout the night) early in the morning. At 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday), after the examination it will be removed to 'Surya Nivas' (the residence of Mr. Trivedi) at Rammandir Road, Villa Parle East, and the funeral procession will start from there at 10 a.m.



About Studios And Stars

"LLOYDS OF LONDON"

At The Regal

The emotional glory of a woman's love! The flaming courage of a hero's lie! The vengeful fury of a husband's hate! Intrigue, romance, adventure—with the fate of an empire at stake! This is "Lloyds of London" the brilliant new 20th Century-Fox hit which opened yesterday at the Regal Theatre. Ablaze with action vivid with pageantry and vital with drama, this story of a love that changed the destiny of an empire unites in swiftly-moving kaleidoscope the thrilling account of the founding of England's sea power, and the establishment of the world's most exciting and extraordinary institution. Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll are starred in the exceptional cast, which features Sir Guy Standing and the new romantic sensational Tyrone Power, C. Aubrey Smith and Virginia Field. A boyhood pact between Freddie Bartholomew, playing Jonathan Blake as a boy, and Douglas Scott, as the youth Horatio Nelson, leads the boys to the discovery of a plot to scuttle a ship and claim the insurance from Lloyds of London. Freddie and Douglas determine to warn "Mr. Lloyd" but at the last moment Douglas's uncle takes him off to sea. Freddie, alone sets out to walk to London. Arriving at Lloyds, Freedie's story impresses Sir Guy Standing, head of the syndicate, who rewards the boy by teaching him the business. During the years that follow, the Bell of Lloyds tolls out news of the French Revolution, the heroic struggle between England and France for sea supremacy, and the rise of Napoleon. Jonathan Blake, now played by Tyrone Power, has grown with Lloyds. On a secret mission in France, he meets Madeleine Carroll and aids her to escape back to England. During the stormy sea-wept voyage, they fall in love. Jonathan, however received a crushing blow when he discovers Madeleine is already married to Lord Stacy—his avowed enemy. The tension and suspense steadily increase as Jonathan's power surges upward to ever greater heights in Lloyds. Madeleine, by offering to give up her entire fortune to her husband, has persuaded him to agree to a divorce. Then comes the crushing news—the French fleet is sweeping the seas of British merchantmen. Lloyds refuses further insurance, all but Jonathan Blake, who like a bulwark, stands against the other underwriters in an effort to prevent the destruction of England. With Madeleine at his side and the destiny of the nation in his hand, he decides on a desperate ruse that brings the film to a thrilling crescendo clime. Darryl F. Zanuck selected Henry King to direct "Lloyds of London" with Kenneth Macgowan as associate producer. The screen play by Ernest Pascal and Walter Ferris was adapted from an original story by Curtis Kenyon.

"Lloyds Of London" at t...

"Premveer" for the Majestic.

"KHAN BAHADUR"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Based on a theme smartly different from the ordinary run of pictures, the story of Khan Bahadur presents a picturesque contrast between the Western culture and the oriental civilisation.

Should we stick to our own traditions and methods of life or should we adapt ourselves to the Western culture. is the burning topic of the day.

The Minerva Movietone deserves congratulations on their making a sincere attempt to answer this question in a most fitting manner, which is sure to win your admiration

Director Sohrab Modi who appears in the title role gives a performance that will stir your soul and heart. Lovely Naseem, the unforgettable heroine of Hamlet, deserves admiration for her fine portrayal of Sabeeha. Her enchanting melodies add immensely to the attraction of the picture Prem Adeeb, who plays the Chief role as Naseem renders his part creditably. In Sadiq Ali. we have a high class villain, whose striking portrayal of Aseem, will be highly appreciated by one and all. And then we find that talented artiste, Eruch Tarapore the comedian, playing a serious role successfully. Isn't funny enough? Sheela seems to be in the best of her spirits. Her performance (as Rasheeda) is truly great and marvellous.

Director Sohrab Modi having employed such a brilliant team of artistes to match the 'Great' theme of Khan Bahadur, has undoubtedly ensured the success of the picture.

It is hoped the Bombay film-fans will accord a warm reception to the picture which has its premiere at the Minerva Talkies on the 11th instant.

NEW THEATRES LTD.

Studio News

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Mukti": The Film has been passed by the Board of Censors (Bengal) in toto and has been declared as a production for exhibition throughout British India. The Prints are almost ready and the Film "Mukti" is scheduled to be released at "Chitra' on 18th September next. The public have waited long and they will be amply rewarded at last. "Mukti" is a new Picture and the story runs in an entirely different way and the audience will get again 'something different' in "Mukti."

Director Nitin Bose's paperworks are ready and the first sets are being constructed. In this connection it should be mentioned here that Sham Laha (popularly known as Hua) has been given a role of some importance in Nitin Bose's picture.

J. N. Mitra at No. 2 Studio is producing an one-reeler. The name of same is "Arghya." Leila Desai appears in same in the role of Devdasi. The one-reeler depicts the heart-throbs and the war of sentiments within the heart of the Devdasi. The story is simple, but is of a highly devotional nature

Studio No. 2. This studio is once again humming with activities under the guidance of the Studio-Chief, Mr. J. N. Mitter.

Director Hem Chunder has nearly completed the script of his forthcoming social-picture and he is expected to commence rehearsal very shortly. With a team of celebrated players, best known technicians and a powerful story, he is sure to produce another remarkable Picture

"VIDYAPATI": Director Devaki Bose is now marching ahead with the shooting of "Vidyapati" at uniform speed. In another portion of the palace, showing the 'bed-room' and the 'pleasure-chamber' of the king, important scenes were shot last week, in which almost all the principal characters were introduced. It depicts the unexpected return of the king from the battle-field, who afterwards fell ill and his conflict with his ministers.

"CAPT. KIRTIKUMAR"

For The Imperial

(CONTRIBUTED).

Right in the wake of 'Jagirdar's' glorious success is coming 'Capt. Kirtikumar' a martial story produced by Sagar Movietone of Bombay.

In a very interesting plot presented with attractive costumes and an atmosphere of chivalry, Sagar's are giving us this time a picture that will be long remembered. Gay, dashing and daring Capt. Kirtikumar who was both young and handsome was loved and respected by all his colleagues for his sheer 'Bravado' of manner. Life to him was one big laugh with a riot of happiness thrown in.

The Indian state of Suryapur was ruled by His Highness Dharmendrasingji and who was an old King, having resigned all the powers of the State to Maya Devi, the beautiful princess of Suryapur.

As is possible in all affairs of State intrigue, Governor Narendra has his own plans of appropriating to himself the riches of the State and the honours of the 'Throne.' Goaded by vengeance Madhu becomes a bandit dreaded by the State. Having come to the end of their resources, Princes, Maya Devi orders the young Capt. Kirtikumar to capture Madhu Solanki.

Departing in the midst of warm farewells, the young Captain goes on the royal mission. He manages to capture Madhu but in doing so excites the hatred of Governor Narendra whose sister Ila Devi had previously fallen in love with the young Captain. And in the meantime the story marches on with the double-quick military speed from one climax to another till the young Captain reaches one grand climax where life becomes a big gamble to the young Soldier.

Motilal the young idol of millions shoulders the stellar role and carries the picture to success by his brilliant performance.

Bibbo Krishna Kumari, and Yakub provide a wonderful supporting cast giving their bit to make the picture attractive from every view-point. The picture is directed by Mr. C. M. Luhar.

'Capt. Kirtikumar' is a picture which no young man with hot blood in his veins should miss to see. It is coming at the Imperial Cinema on the 4th of September 1937 to greet millions of Sagar Fans.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"SINGING MARINE"

At The Capitol

Dick Powell, Warner Bros.' handsome singing star, who was last seen here in the gorgeous "Gold Diggers of 1937" a few months ago, will appear again to-day on the screen of the Capitol Theatre in another immense musical comedy, "The Singing Marine". This is a yarn about a "leather-neck" from the San Diego barracks, possessed of plenty of good looks and a splendid voice, who is sent to New York by his companymates to have a try at the amateur hour contest conducted by the famous "Major Rowes". He makes the grade and leaps at once to fame and an enormous salary. But feminine hero-worship plus all the money he is making turns Dick's head. He forgets also his girl friend, Doris Weston, (new singing beauty of the screen,) who was a waitress in San Diego. But when his leave of absence expires, he has to return to his Marine company and is assigned to duty in China. There he gets a chance to perform an heroic feat and save a comrade, which restores him to the regard of his fellow-Marines and of Doris too. There are six tuneful song numbers in "The Singing Marine" Other notables in the cast include Hugh Herbert, Allen Jenkins, Larry Adler, the harmonica champion, Lee Dixon, eccentric dancer, and Veda Ann Borg.

MODERN FILM STUDIO FOR POONA

(From A Correspondent)

Quite a pleasant function came of on "Nagapanchami Day" the 11th instant at the newly acquired site for the location of Jayashree Film Studios near Kirkee, the occasion being the birthday celebration of Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar by his executive staff, the event coinciding with the inaugural opening of the newly purchased plots and buildings for the studios. On arrival, Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar was received and garlanded by Mr S K. Vasagam, the general manager, Mr. Kaka Tornay, the production manager, Mr. Y. S. Kothare, the sound engineer, Mr. S. K. Pal, the chief cameraman, Mr. I. T. Nimbalkar, the assistant director and Baburao Limaye the film Editor. Mr. M. G. Rangnekar, Editor of "Chitra" and author of "Nand Kumar' story was the chief guest of honour who paid eloquent tributes to the services rendered by Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar to the industry and art. The gathering surveyed the entire place occupying several acres amidst natural location facilities for the erection of an upto-date sound studio, the property offers an unique combination of natural advantages of its environment with finely diversified and pleasant scenery of woodlands and water. The outfit is being designed by notable architects and engineers who have specialised in the building of film studios and laboratory plants.

The accommodation will include a two storey administrative blocks, processing plants, luxury star suites with bathrooms dubbing stages, review theatres, cutting rooms, dressing rooms, crowds rooms, extensive workshops, research libraries, restaurants, car-parks, artesian wells for laboratory supply, editing rooms, sound departments, workshops, properties, wardrobe, art departments make-up departments ventilating and cooling plants camera and monitor-rooms, reception rooms, still department, developing and printing rooms, carpenter's shop, timber stores, plasterers, modellers, painters, lamp stores etc., with these resources Jayashree film intends developing their production side of activities on strictly dignified lines Supers on elaborate lines are planned in this studio and to this end in view, arrangements have been completed for super productions to be made on a very lavish scale, details of which will be announced later. One of the salient points of Jayashree Studios will be service, of particular interest to prospective tenant companies, for in this respect, Jayashree will differ materially from other studios renting floor space. As a rule, the various studios services in their full sense are reserved for the Owner-Company and associated unites. while at Jayashree every endeavour will be made to offer to any producer a service as complete as possible. The property will be developed in such a manner as to provide ample accommodation for the dent producers. Jayashree will therefore combine the greatest possible efficiency with a beauty of environment at once a stimulating and restful. In fact, it will represent the latest advances in the combination of working and living conditions which will form a harmonious whole.

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar through whose untiring efforts this was possible, the news of this acquisition of properties and the modelling of modern studios for the realisation of his dreams will be read by all with great interest.

"Beyond The Horizon" at the Minerva.

Dick Powel in "The Singing Marine" at the Capitol

MR. KESHAVRAO DHAIBAR

In "Nanda Kumar"

(Centributed)

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar, the proprietor and director of Jayashree's "Nanda Kumar" has decided to play the most exciting role of 'Akrur' in his "Nanda Kumar" which is now being rushed through at Saraswathi Studios. Film fans who were thrilled by his remarkable performance as Shellar Mama in Prabhat's 'Singhad' will look forward with keen interest to see Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar's triumphant return to screen in "Nanda Kumar." The role of 'Akrur' calls for melodramtic action and is to be the chief highlight of the picture and Mr. Dhaibar acting of the role is expected to be topping in as much he will sing for the first time.

"PREMVEER"

At The Majestic

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Through which-coloured-glasses do you look upon the world? If you want to derive the maximum fun from life, your glasses had better be a delicate pink; then you will see that it is love that rules the world—love that makes this world a merry-go-round—and so forth. Anyway, Kishor (nicknamed Premveer, in the D. D. Arts College and a young man not noted for his mathematical capacity) thought so—and just between us, we can tell you, that he had good reason too.

She did not love him at first, but later on—didn't he soar up to the seventh heaven? You bet he did—and then nearly tumbled down through all of them It is easy of course to stick to the straight and narrow path of one-girl-love, but the trouble was he had to dodge from side to side to avoid 'another' who was nuts on him. Thinking in a broad way, one could even adjust that—we mean in a 'sisterly way' and all that But then you don't know the girl that was after him You will see her soon of course, (and a few intrepid souls might even call her 'easy on the eyes')—but not you, we don't think. And to look at 'her' at least, you had better wear dark glasses.

STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Mohan Sound Studios, Andheri are busy in organising to make the studio a boon to the producers to produce first class films. After finishing "Kuldipak", a Hindi picture which is under production the proprietors, are getting some of the best artistes from Bengal. It is their desire to produce a very high artistic picture in future.

A social Stunt Picture "Minnal Kodi" in Tamil is just finished The picture has an appeal to every class and it is full of stunts, thrills, adventures, and what not. It is expected that the film will have a great box office value in the South. It is a picture that everyone ought to see, as the South Indian Cinema Queen Miss K T. Rukmani has given her best performance.

"Kuldipak" under the direction of Mr. Ata Mohamed is going in great guns. The story is full of captivating charm throughout Miss Gohar Karnataki is in the leading role.

PRABHAT'S

TUKARAM

IN

39th WEEK

at

CENTRAL

4 SHOWS TO-DAY and TO-MORROW:
2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

HEAVENLY MUSIC

BY

INDIRA WADKAR

The Languorous Siren of Indian Screen

IN

PINGALA
or JOGAN

ANAND PICTURES' MAIDEN MUSICAL TALKIE

Now Drawing packed houses at

KRISHNA

DAILY AT 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

DRAWING CROWDS

SINCE 3RD SEPTEMBER

AT

LAMINGTON

2-30, 5-15, 8-0, 10-45

VISHNU'S

Triumphant Talkie

GULBADAN

Soul-Stirring Story of a great woman, who won the crown of martyrdom.

Starring

MEHER SULTANA

Also 4th Week in Delhi

THE PALACE

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE 9-YEAR OLD LYRIC TENOR

BOBBY BREEN

WILL THRILL YOU WITH HIS LOVELY SONGS IN

RAINBOW ON THE RIVER

WHOLE SERIAL SHOWS TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND WED. 8TH MORNING AT 10-30 a.m.

UNDERSEA KINGDOM

Sir Hughe Knatchbull Hugessen (left) the British Ambassador in China who was seriously wounded when he was motoring from Nanking to Shanghai, recently, and reported to be progressing well. Snapped with Lady Knatchbull Hugessen.

"A POLITICAL MISTAKE"

Mahatma On Demonstrations In Honour Of Kakori Prisoners

POONA, September 4.

"If my reading of the Congress method is correct, the large public demonstration that took place on the discharge of the Kakori prisoners, was to say the least, a political mistake", writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan'.

Continuing he observes: "Did the thousands of demonstrators approve of the acts said to have been committed by these prisoners let me hope in mistaken zeal. If they did, they have evidently not understood the Congress method."

The Congress method, according to the Mahatma, is of non-violence and he will draw no distinction between violence done from private or political motive.

Dispelling the doubt that Congress Ministries might perhaps legalise gambling and social vice on the ground that, they would continue whether legalised or not, and therefore better they were legalised, Gandhiji suggests that proper method to deal with the brothels is for women to carry on propaganda both amongst their brothers and their sisters as also to start picketing thereon. As to horse-racing Gandhiji, if he had his own way, would withdraw protection of law that gambling on race course enjoyed because Congress could not have anything to do with income derived from vice.—United Press

GOKAK WORKERS ORDERED TO VACATE PREMISES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 2.

Mr. Dundappa Sansuddi, the labour leader of Gokak has filed a long complaint with the Congress leaders and proved that the settlement is broken by the Gokak Mill Management.

The victimised workers of Gokak are ordered to vacate their houses before Saturday 4th instant. The news has caused a great disturbance among the workers.

The future of the Gokak workers is to be decided in the Union's meeting to be held on September 4th.

Govt. Enquiry Into Rajshahi College Strike

CALCUTTA: September 3.

It is understood that the Director of Public Instruction is proceeding to Rajshahi to-morrow to make a departmental enquiry in connection with the recent incidents at the Rajshahi College, as a consequence of which the College has been closed down.

The Congress M.L.A.'s who were asked to accompany the Director of Public Instruction refused to do so as they were not in favour of a departmental enquiry being held.—A. P.

CRITICISM OF MINISTER'S SPEECH

Bengal Paper Threatened With Drastic Action

CALCUTTA: September 4.

After question hour in the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day before the normal business on the agenda was taken up, the Speaker of the House referred to certain editorial comments appearing this morning in an influential nationalist Bengali daily, regarding the Assembly proceedings which took place the day before yesterday over the conduct of the Minister for Agriculture, the Hon. Nawab Khwaja Habibullah of Dacca, which according to him constituted a grave reflection on the dignity and prestige of the House.

After reading out relevant extracts from that editorial article the Speaker observed: "I give this paper time till to-morrow and unless suitable amends are made by that time, I shall be compelled to take drastic action against that paper".—United Press.

A. I. C. C. SESSION AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: September 3.

Writing to a friend from Dalhousie Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose says that at his request Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President and Acharya Kripalani, the Secretary had agreed to the next session of the A.I.C.C. being held at Calcutta either in the first or the third week of October, as suits Bengal.—A. P

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE SUSPENDED

DELHI, (By Mail).

It is learnt on good authority that Mr. A. C. Llewellin Superintendent of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, has been suspended from service pending departmental enquiry into a complaint made against him alleging acceptance of illegal gratification by him.

In spite of higher wages paid to miners, the South Wales coal industry earned a profit of £78,298, equal to two pence per ton, in the three months ended July 21. The higher wages paid to workmen increased the cost of production by roughly ten pence per ton.

WELLINGTON

Three Shows Daily,
3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Mammoth Romantic comedy.
HERE IS THE DIZZIEST LAUGH-MUSIC-AND-GIRL GALLOP THE MARX-MEN HAVE EVER LED

MARX BROTHERS
Groucho-Chico-Harpo
in
"A DAY AT THE RACES"
with
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
ALLAN JONES

NOTE:—Unreserved Second Class nine-annas seats may be obtained from our Box Office for SUNDAY and MONDAY 6-30 show from to-day at 10 a. m.

Book Early. Phone 22666.

HAPPY NEW NAVROZE TO ALL!

To-day Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.

THE FESTIVE NAVROZE COMEDY!

LAUREL AND HARDY
in
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL

90 MAD MERRY MUSICAL MOMENTS
Plans Open.

SATURDAY ELEVENTH SEPTEMBER SEES

ALL-INDIA PREMIERE
HUNS PICTURES'
"PREMVEER"
AT THE
MAJESTIC

Excitement Every Minute—
See Your Old Favourites

FRANCIS FORD
WILLIAM DESMOND
TOM TYLER
in
Universal's Adventure Serial of 24 parts
CLANCY
OF THE
MOUNTED

First instalment—12 parts
Packed with Thrills & Chills!
NEXT WEEK AT
THE GLOBE

TALKIES—Sandhurst Rd.
Running for the 3rd Week
CHABUK SWAR
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued from page 35)

and narrow aims. We earnestly hope that the Seva Samiti Association, which claims to have served the Scout Movement in India for the last twenty years on purely national lines, will not now fail to serve the country at this critical juncture, and will become the rallying ground for all progressive scouts in this country. However, if the Seva Samiti will not take the initiative which by right and duty belongs to it, others will be found to take the lead to bring together the new elements which are born to serve the Scout ideal.

* * *

High Schools Co-operate:

One of the most encouraging features of the National Scout Association is the encouragement received from High Schools. Na less than three Principals sit on the Constitution Committee, viz. Mr. Bhatt of the Andheri Hign School, Mr. Shukla of the Fellowship High School and Phadnis, the Secretary of the Aryan Education Society. On the Organisation Committee too we find Mr N. R. Dalal and Mr. C U Desai of the Esplanade High School and Mr. J R Desai of the Goklibai High School.

Work in favour of organising troops in schools is already begun and the Organising Secretary addressed the students of the Fellowship High School on the need of a National Movement in Bombay. As Mr. Shukla, the Principal of the school, and Mr. Vaidyanathan, an enthusiastic Scout leader, are members of our Constitution Committee, there is no doubt that a troop will be organised in the school in the immediate future. The Organising Secretary also addressed the students of the Esplanade High School and Mr. Chitale, an enthusiastic teacher, has undertaken the organisation of a troop in the school. A large number of students at the meeting enrolled themselves to work together and organise the school troop. Principals of schools, who desire the assistance of the National Scout Association, are requested to immediately address to the Secretary, the Indian National Scout Association 129 Esplanade Road, Fort.

* * *

Drilling:

Personally I do not believe that drilling should receive much importance in scoutcraft. It is a good thing to look smart from the outside, but it only helps to mould the lad after the model of our street constables. In any case, drilling is necessary to maintain group activity and orderliness and it is useful when out on excursions or camping. Some persons have asked me why they should not use Hindi orders for drilling in a national Scout Movement. Certainly they may do so. Here are some Hindi orders which will be useful for ordinary drill purposes:

Fall in—**Ek Katar.**
Alert—**Ho-shyar.**
Easy—**Aram.**
Stand at ease—Kadam Khol.
Number—**Ginti.**
Right Dress—**Dahine nigah.**
Eyes front—**Samu nigah.**
Left dress—**Bahen nigah.**
By the right, number—Dahine-orse.
As you were—**Jaise-the.**
Salute—**Namaste.**
Right turn—**Dahine rukh.**
Left turn—**Bahen rukh.**
Right wheel—**Dahine-jav.**
Left wheel—**Bahen-jav.**
About turn—**Ghum-jav.**
Mark time—**Talse kadam.**
Two paces forward—Do kadam age.
Two paces backward—Do kadam pichhe
Quick march—**Age kuch.**
Halt—Ruk-**jav.**

(To Be Continued)

* * *

Jokes

"At least I have succeeded in making an artificial man", announced the gratified scientist-Scout.

"What are you going to do with him?" asked his inquisitive neighbour.

"Make him a King's Scout".

"Whoo hoo, better register him for the dole" said the inquisitive neighbour.

* * *

A GOOD TURN

"You don't extract very good music from that instrument" said a mischievous lad to the Scout with the bass drum on a Sunday morning parade.

"No" admitted the pounder with the Scout's smile, "I don't, but I do a good turn by drowning a heap of bad music."

* * *

Cricket is a craze for many Scouts, especially in cities where they have hardly time for Scouting. One day, a football kicked out of the ground landed in the middle of a cricket match and a bad-visioned scoutmaster banged it to the boundary, congratulating himself that at last he was beginning to see the ball well.

In The World Of Bridge

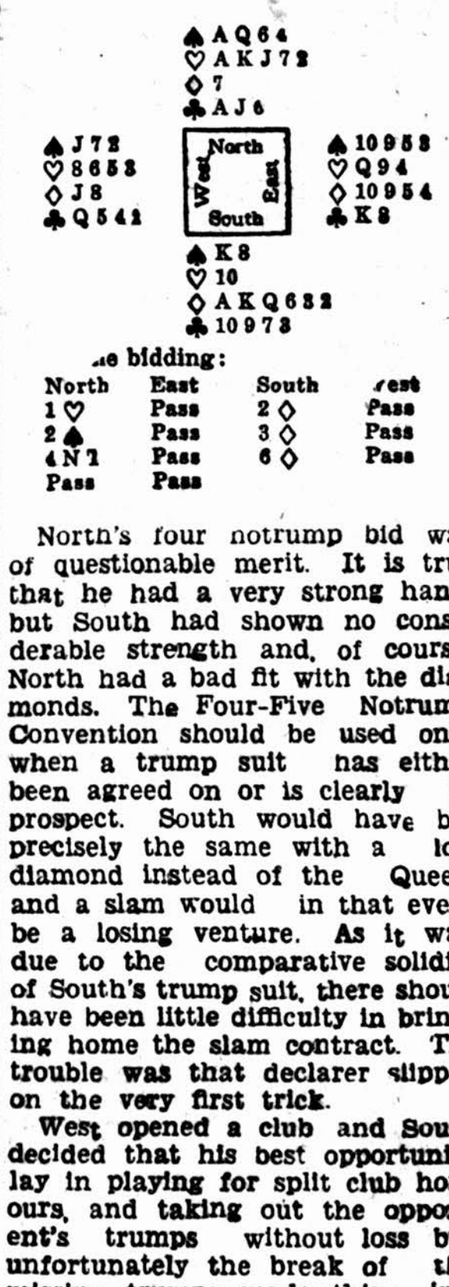
EGGS IN TWO BASKETS

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

It is always unwise to risk everything on the break of one given suit. Unfortunately, there are times when we 'must' do that very thing, when there is no alternative line of play open to us. But if, instead of putting all our eggs in one basket, we can hit on a line of play that will reserve several opportunities, we increase enormously our chances for success.

North, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♡	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
4 N T	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

North's four notrump bid was of questionable merit. It is true that he had a very strong hand, but South had shown no considerable strength and, of course, North had a bad fit with the diamonds. The Four-Five Notrump Convention should be used only when a trump suit has either been agreed on or is clearly in prospect. South would have bid precisely the same with a low diamond instead of the Queen, and a slam would in that event be a losing venture. As it was, due to the comparative solidity of South's trump suit, there should have been little difficulty in bringing home the slam contract. The trouble was that declarer slipped on the very first trick.

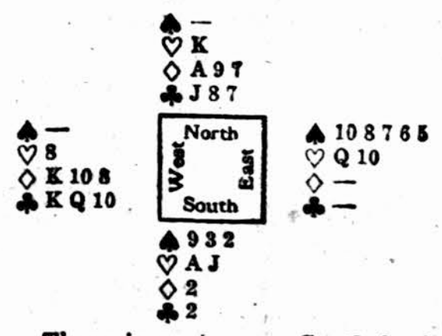
West opened a club and South decided that his best opportunity lay in playing for split club honours, and taking out the opponent's trumps without loss but unfortunately the break of the missing trumps made this impossible.

East cashed his club King at the first trick, and later could not be shut out of a trump trick.

It was very foolish for declarer to stake everything on a trump break of 3-3. To pass the first club was of course to concede a club trick, since West could hardly be leading away from the King and Queen. A knowledge of distribution frequencies would have shown South that he was embarking on a losing line of play. Only 36 times in 100 are six missing cards in a suit split 3-3. Leaving aside the abnormal breaks of 6-0 and 5-1, the 4-2 break alone occurs 48 times as against the 36 for the 3-3.

The correct line of play was not to concede a club trick voluntarily. Dummy's Ace should have been put up, and three rounds of trumps led. The Ace and King of hearts should have been cashed, South discarding a club, and a low heart ruffed. The play of the King of spades followed by a spade to the Queen would wind up the affairs successfully. Dummy's spade Ace would provide a discard for South's next to last club and the established heart Jack would do likewise for the last club. East's high trump would be wasted on ruffing the Jack of hearts.

This Week's Brain Twister



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take four tricks.

From Cartoonist To Leading Man

Ben Lewis started in moving pictures as a cartoonist drawing the fill-ins of "Oswald, the Lucky Rabbit" recently he made a resounding hit in Universal's Little Theatre play "Once In A Lifetime," and all of a sudden he found himself famous. Universal signed him on a long-term contract and every director on the lot is anxious to use him in a picture right away.

STOPPED BY SOUND

Aeroplanes have flown through the air at over 300 miles per hour. What incredible speeds will be achieved in the future. Scientists limit the speed to somewhere around 500 m.p.h., the reason being that at a greater speed than that the sound waves created by the engine would meet the air passing over the top of the wings at about the same speed, namely, 770 m.p.h.

This would create such a barrier that to increase the speed of the 'plane only a very little would necessitate an engine nine times as powerful.

HEARD OF POP-O-PHONE?

Ever hear of the "pop-o-phone?" It's a little variation of Benjamin Franklin's "singing tumbler" harmonica. The pop-o-phone idea sprang from the nimble brain of Mischa Auer, Universal's famous comedian.

Mischa is a great one to entertain himself s one day recently between scenes of his latest movie. "100 Men and a Girl", he lashed together eight pop bottles and filled them with varying amounts of water. By tapping different bottles gently with an automobile jack, he found that he could produce various notes.

The funny part of it is, that with these bottles of H20 in front of him, all he can play is "How Dry I Am".

MOSQUITO BITES CANARY

A curious discovery has been made by a French naturalist. He can now prove that mosquitoes worry canaries as well as human beings. So if you discover that your birds are suffering, a muslin cover ought to be draped around their cage at night.

In summer, the naturalist declares, one often finds caged canaries with reddened and swollen feet. This is due to mosquito bites. Some even lose a joint of a claw, or the nail. In one case a man whose garden was badly infested with these insects had some of his canaries blinded by bites around the eyes.

When caged birds seem restive at night, it is often because they are being worried by mosquitoes. Tincture of iodine, dabbed on to their swollen feet, is about the best possible cure.

The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has directed that the officers recruited to Government Service, on or after 25th August, 1937, will not be allowed to add to their service, qualifying for superannuation pension, the period by which their age at recruitment exceeds 25 years.

Breathe your cold away with

VAPEX
INHALANT

Vapex soothes, cleanses and protects the nose and throat . . . to give instant relief, to clear the head and stimulate the whole respiratory system . . . and soon your cold is gone. The earlier you use Vapex the sooner your cold disappears. Simply put a drop of Vapex on your handkerchief and breathe the vapour. It is a powerful, safe and sure germicide . . . pleasant and refreshing.

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Radically in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel) Crawford Market For Booklet of details and Certificates send 4 As stamps.

FOES COMPETITION

FOES COMPETITION

Foes Competition is very simple and at the same time interesting There are two sets of pictures. Illustrations marked A, B, C, ... have foes in the corresponding set of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3, . . . For instance illustration Number 10 shows a sick man taking injection. Injection is considered to be the foe of illness. Illustration marked H in the set of pictures A, B, C, ... shows a man lying ill on bed. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 against illustration No. H in the Coupon.

Similarly you may fill in rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with the entrance fee of annas Eight for each entry before 15th September subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

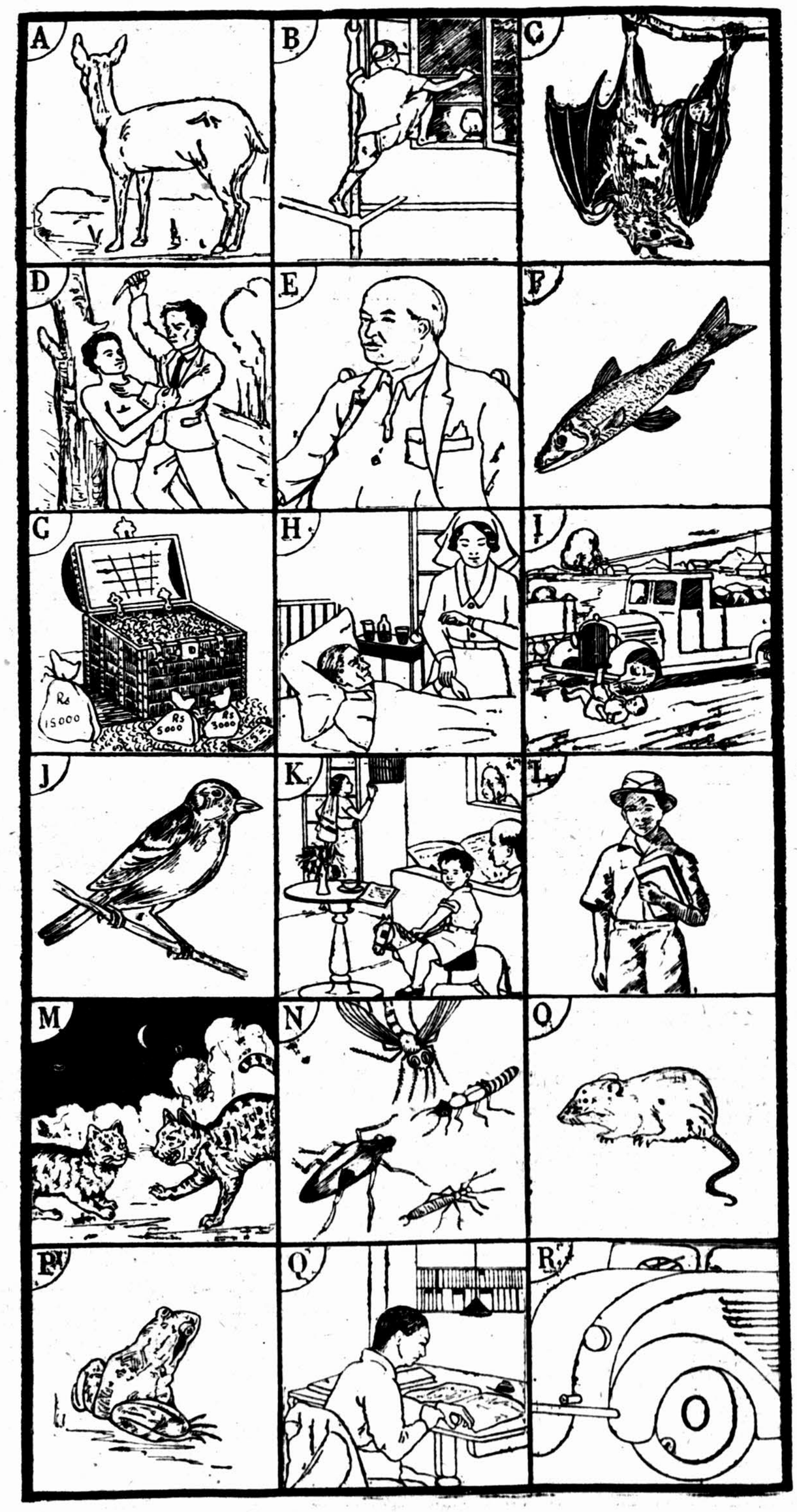
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 15th September, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G P O BOMBAY

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 15th September, 1937

For Extra Coupons See Page 29.

the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

FOES COMPETITION COUPON

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	10
I	
J	
K	
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M	
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O	
P	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

WORLD NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

The Key—Problem—Change In Prison Fashions —Steel Blade For Bats?—The Cullinan Legend— Britain's Costly Colonies

(By Our London Correspondent)

How many keys does a man carry in his pocket?

A City man complained of the weight of coppers he was carrying in his pocket when someone said that his keys probably weighed more, yet he carried them every day and all days. This led to his producing and counting his keys. He had thirty-two! Four had to with his motor-car—ignition key, car door key, garage key, and locker key. These were in a small leather satchal.

Then his office keys, which included keys for outer door, room door, four drawers, safe, stores, and so on. Then his home bunch, with sixteen keys. Every one, he said, was necessary. Other men who were questioned about their key-carrying proclivities owned to eighteen and twenty-four, but there were stories of men who carried fifty keys. One wonders what is the record. The thirty-two-key man always carried a handkerchief at the bottom of his pocket to reduce wear and tear.

Women Prisoners' Dress

As part of the general scheme for encouraging their self-respect, women prisoners in Britain are now to wear dresses of better cut and more attractive colour than the dark blue ones that have been the rule.

They are to have dresses of a pretty blue-grey cotton material, made in coat-frock style, and instead of the stripes and badges that denoted their grade, and class they will wear ties of coloured tussore silk. The first offenders, who do not associate with the other prisoners, will wear red ties, while those who have returned to prison will have blue ties. Those in what is known as the special class, young women between the ages of 21 and 25, are to wear green ties. The still younger prisoners will feel that their brown dresses, worn with brown ties, emphasise the difference between them and the other classes.

The improvement in prison shoes was made some time ago, and the women are now wearing shoes, made in the men's prisons, of softer leather than had been used and of better style and cut. Another acceptable change was the white coat for kitchen wear instead of a coloured or white apron.

The new dresses were worn for the first time on Sunday August 22 and the women in Holloway prison had looked forward with considerable excitement to the event and found pleasure in altering their dresses slightly to make them fit still better.

Bats

Bat-makers and Essex willow growers are becoming alarmed at the failure of scientists to find a cure for the disease now spreading amongst the willow trees.

The disease causes stain on the wood. Cricketers like a bat with a clean white face, so willow affected by the trouble is condemned. Trees worth anything up to £100 are being cut down wholesale.

A shortage of history led to steel shafts being used for golf clubs. Bradman had experimented with a steel-handled bat. But a steel blade for bats has not yet been devised.

The remedy seems simple. The insistence on white willow is all a matter of fashion. Trumper once received a home-made bat from a country admirer—a misshapen implement weighing about 3lb. He made 100 with it, and nobody laughed any longer. If Hammond and Bradman could be induced to use bats with a fancy stain the willow crisis would be solved. Anyone who then cared to pay more for a rare pre-phylloxera white willow would be welcome to it.

Callinan Diamond

Joseph Asscher, who cut the Cullinan diamond, has died at Deauville. Many will remember the controversy which followed the discovery of that colossal gem; but there were events behind the scenes of which the public knew nothing.

The subject of the controversy was General Botha's decision to require the diamond as a gift for King Edward VIII, in token of the Transvaal's loyalty. He first broached the idea to Mr. Winston Churchill, at the time of the Colonial Conference of 1907, Mr. Churchill was then Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but he had a more intimate connection with Botha than any other British Minister; he had been made a prisoner by Botha during the Boer War.

Opposition to Botha's projects developed among the British population of the Transvaal and their Tory friends in England. They disapproved of such a presentation by an ex-enemy. But Mr. Churchill forced the issue. Without consulting his chief, Lord Elgin, he took the responsibility of telegraphing privately to Lord Selbourne, the High Commissioner in South Africa, urging him to advise the King and the British Government to accept Botha's offer. Lord Selborne's advice proved decisive. The gift was accepted.

Fresh Burden For British Tax-Payer

The war in China will prove a costly matter for the British taxpayer if Shanghai remains a scene of major operations.

Ten years ago in the Chinese civil war Britain had to form the Shanghai Defence Force to protect the International Settlement. Troops were sent from Hongkong, India, Malta, and from Britain. That involved a supplementary estimate for 1926 for £950,000, and another for 1927 of £3,050,000.

Expenditure this time may not be necessary on the same scale, but it is certain that Parliament will be presented with a supplementary estimate before the year is out.

A Costly Pet

An American friend has come to live in London. He is so attached to his cat that he has carried it with him from New York.

This affection is proving expensive. Besides the charge for keeping it in the pet's quarters on the liner while crossing the Atlantic, it must now spend six months in quarantine. The charge for this feline board and lodging is 10s. a week, a total of £12 before the cat can even begin to investigate British tiles.

Strikes In U. S. A.

Strikes in the United States this year have involved 1,197,000 workers, reveals the Department of Labour in Washington.

From January to the end of June there were 2,531 strikes, causing the loss of 17,934,000 "man working hours."

What They Say

WITHIN a very few years, I would suggest there will be only two parties in this country (Britain), and they will both be Socialist.—Mr. Harold Nicholson.

THERE is one thing in which China maintains her old tradition—that is in her profound respect for learning.—Prof. Harold Temperley.

CHINA'S "unity" remains a political figment, and the country though full of armed men, possesses no national army.—Mr. J.O.P. Bland.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

Presidency's Capital: Should It Be Bombay Or Poona?

All In Favour Of Prohibition

(BY UBIQUITY.)

It will be remembered that some years ago Mr. K. P. Khadilkar's "Keechakavadha" was under a ban, but the ban was lifted by the C. P. and Berar Government because a theatrical company wanted to stage the play and its demand was supported by public opinion in Maharashtra. That was about ten years ago. The Government of Bombay also then lifted the ban and although 'Keechakavadha' was stigmatised by Sir Valentine Chirol as a parody on Lord Curzon's autocratic Viceroyalty, nothing untoward ever happened.

* * *

It would seem that in such matters the C. P. and Berar must lead. Ten days ago (at the time of writing) Dr. Khare, Prime Minister C. P. announced at the Berar Literary Conference that in response to the deputation of publicists and literary men in C. P. and five books were declared free from proscription. They were Chiplunkar's essays, Paranjpe's essays in 'Kal', Savarkar's life of Mazzini, Sane's 'Patri' and Lalji Pendse's 'Gunhegar'. These works figure in the list of 300 books which the Joshi Deputation presented to the Bombay Government also. But not even a beginning has been made to release even the five books mentioned above from proscription.

* * *

One Mr. Sathe of Poona has started Satyagraha to get this demand granted. He read passages from Savarkar's 'Mazi Janmathep' and when that book was snatched by the police, he began to recite a proscribed ballad on Shivaji. He was not arrested, but why this delay? The authors and publishers of proscribed books are asked by the Director of Information to furnish copies for Government's consideration. Does not this amount to confession of the offence of having kept proscribed literature? Who will do it with open eyes? Perhaps the cabinet members are too busy to look into these things right now. But is this not a matter of mere routine?

* * *

ALL FOR PROHIBITION.

The 'Kesari' has wholeheartedly approved of the Congress Cabinet's policy in favour of complete prohibition. All moffusil and District newspapers of even non-Congress parties have joined in the chorus of approval. But some of them do not share the Congress Cabinet's optimism about achieving the goal within three years. But practically every paper has given respectful consideration to Gandhiji's articles in the 'Harijan' in this behalf. Quite a good many have made translation of these articles a weekly feature of their columns.

* * *

A rather imaginative writer has seen in Gandhiji's suggestion about asking the Central Government to curtail their military expenditure the seeds of a deadlock and a direct actionist movement that might have to come about after three or four or five years' working of the provincial governments by Congress Cabinets. Gandhiji has called the Working Committee's resolution on prohibition directing Congress ministries to work for the achievement of prohibition within three years as the greatest act of the Working Committee in its chequered career and he would certainly like to risk a mass satyagraha movement on the score of the ministers' failure to achieve it for want of the Central Government's sympathetic co-operation, argues this this writer.

* * *

The 'Prakash' a new weekly Marathi journal started by Mr. S. K. Patil, M.L.A. maintains a feature 'Under Provincial Autonomy.' It has examined the opposition of Anglo-India and the European group to the policy of prohibition on which they call practical considerations. It points out that the opposition to prohibition is not per se. If the whole of India becomes dry, the Europeans who can manage to have their peg whisky will not mind it at all. But they are concerned if that means additional taxation of the industrial and commericial interests. The Hon. Mr. Latthe has already spoken of "taxable untaxed" whose turn for parting with some of their fat profits will, in all probability, came next year. Anglo-India and the European group chiefly represents plutocracy, both Indian and European. They are anxious, therefore, that they had better be left untaxed and the provincial adminisrations carried on with the proceeds of the drink revenue, points out the writer in the 'Prakash.'

* * *

ONE SEAT FOR GOVERNMENT.

Marathi journals have started the discussion as why there should not be only one seat for the Bombay Government and that too, preferably Poona, if that means substantial economy all round and intimate touch with the interests of the vast rural population of the Bombay Presidency. The 'Dhyanaprakash' of Poona is the champion of this proposal for many years. The 'Chitra' of Bombay published an interview with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. In reply one of this paper's questions, Mr. Mehta said that while in office he had examined this question, though not in all its details. He expressed himself in favour of the present practice of Government staying six months at Poona and six months in Bombay. But if it came to having only one capital for the Presidency, Mr. Mehta said he would press the claims of Poona, on the ground of having a more economic administration.

* * *

The writer of "Under Provincial Autonomy" refers to the recommendations of the Thomas Committee, which decided that there must be only one capital for the Presidency and that should be Bombay only. It will be remembered that this committee, it was, that recommended the stoppage of the Mahableshwar exoduses. The writer thinks that the Congress Cabinet must appoint another reorganisation Committee and examine this question anew and find out if Poona's claims for being made a permanent capital are weighty enough and whether they are not in the general interest of the Presidency. In the opinion of the writer, Bombay's importance as a seat of commercial and industrial activity and also by reason of its being an important post of the world is so great that Poona cannot minimise it by being a seat of Government. The only test for the Congress cabinet for resting its decision in this matter is a more economic administraton. And what is Poona after all but a suburb of Bombay, in view of the facilities of quick communication by rail, road and air?

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

A Kiss A Day

By N. J.

One of the most picturesque countries in the East is Burma "The Land of Pagodas" does not fail to cast its spell even over a casual visitor. Inspite of half a century of the benign British rule, the Burmans have yet remained unspoilt and unsophisticated, and still retain many of their old world characteristics. The Burman is a gay fellow, jolly, happy-go-lucky, though he is dangerous to a degree when his passions are roused. He leaves the major worries of his life to be tackled by his better half, and is content to be bossed by her as long as she leaves him in peace to enjoy his delectable Cheroot. The Burmese belle thus enjoys an extraordinary amount of freedom, which might be envied even by many of her European sisters. She manages her man, as also her man's business very admirably indeed. There is a happy blend of romance and shrewdness in her character, which makes her personality all the more colourful.

Nameless Disease

If Burma as a whole is yet largely sheltered from modern civilisation, the Shan States remain positively medieval. They are content to let progress pass by, and gladly stick to their old-world ideas and beliefs. It is not often that the inhabitants of these States intrude themselves upon the attention of the world. But their obscurity was illuminated a few weeks ago, by a strange epidemic, which swept over the Northern Shan States. That nameless epidemic has already baffled medical science and dumbfounded the rest of the world. No book of pathology mentions this disease, and it seems to be purely a local affliction, unless the contagion communicates itself to the rest of the world—as it is very likely to do!

Simple Symptoms

The symptoms of the malady are extraordinarily simple. They are fever, loss of appetite and a feeling of lassitude. But the specific which is being prescribed and followed by those delightful folks is far from simple. *For the only cure for this devastating disease believe it or not, is to kiss the patient!* The osculatory rites must be performed, need I say it? by a member of the opposite sex. A male patient will necessarily have to be treated by a lady, and "vice versa." There are further important provisos still. Not for you, if you were a Shan, the ministrations, of your seventy-year old grandmother, nor of that elephant toothed aunt, no not even of your own wife, when you feel those symptoms stealing over you (as I am almost doing at this moment!) For it is expressly provided, bless the Shan medicine-men!, that no relative can poke his or her nose—or lips, to be more precise—in this business. Only non-relatives can volunteer their services, and there will not be a dearth of volunteers either! The incidence of this disease is naturally to be found mainly in the late teens and early twenties, though even confirmed bachelors and old maids of any age are occasionally susceptible to the infection. Married men will have obviously to take scrupulous prophylactic care to avoid falling a prey to the ravages of this disease, if they are to preserve their domestic harmony!

Homi Soit . . .

Now, what do you think of it?—I ask you. Don't dismiss this as a fib of some moon-struck journalist's imagination. For I for one fully believe in this report. This is how the primitive scores over the ultra-modern. I daresay the good Shans are not evincing one-hundredth of the excitement over their actual visitation which the rest of the world is doing over its mere report. "Honi soit qui mal y pense" or if you prefer simple English, evil to him who evil think. A kiss is after all common and proper, as the schoolgirl replied when asked what kind of noun it was. It affords a very simple and a very homely remedy for a rather unorthodox disease. What is there to be so much a—letter about it? If a kiss a day keeps—well, if not the doctor, at any rate the disease away,—why nothing can be jollier than that! Of course there is a snag in this prescription, in that the application of the osculatory dose must not come from your own spouse! But that is the concern only of Mr. and Mrs. Shan, and you and I need not lose our peace here on such account.

Pep And Pressure

The prescription of "A kiss a day" may be, however, followed with great advantage even in non-Shan countries. You may be knowing that, of course, but I am talking in a strictly scientific sense. After years of painstaking research and numerous experiments, Prof. Robert Stephenoff, who is a noted authority on the subject, has arrived at the definite conclusion that kissing has a most vitalising and stimulating effect on one's constitution. Kissing brings the blood tingling to one's cheeks and makes the complexion purer and rosier. (This refers to the fair partner particularly.) Not only this but the increased circulation has also a most beneficial effect upon the tear duets, which make the eyes look like limpid pools. There are kisses and kisses, of course, and the above applies only to the ideal variety. It is futile, for example, to expect the less than half-hearted pecks of a husband who is hurrying to office to register any subtle sea-changes. Our medicinal kiss a day must be taken with the proper partner, and with the proper pep and the proper pressure. Leaving the first two to be decided by yourself. I may note here that twenty-five pounds is considered to be the proper pressure by a noted Hollywood star, who must be knowing her ropes pretty thoroughly. One must beware however of the exceptional kisses which seem to stifle your very soul. . . but I am entering deep waters. And so, Au Revoir.

The Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar (second from left) presided at the gathering of students held at Poona to give a send-off to Mr. Motilal Kothari, a well-known worker who is proceeding to the West for commercial studies.

HEALTH VERSUS HUSTLE

Rush, and hurry are making doctors' tasks more and more difficult, said Sir A. MacNalty, Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health, speaking at the recent Health Congress.

"The human machine is often driven so hard that it breaks down", he said. "It is of little avail to preach doctrines of health to young men and maidens who have to toil all day in a sunless city, and who stint themselves of proper rest and proper food in order to burn the candle at both ends in a feverish hunt for ill-ventilated amusement at nightfall"

OFTEN FORGOTTEN because little known is Lin Shen, president of the Republic of China since January 1932. Being naturally shy he seldom gets into the headlines. Educated in the U.S., 75-year-old President Lin was senator for two years, successively a member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, of the Central Political Council, and of the Central Supervisery Committee. In 1928 he was State Councillor of the National Government, before that, president of Parliament and Governor of the Fookein province. His republic, the biggest in the world, is to-day embroiled in what looks like a major war with the Japanese empire, consistent enemy of China.—(Foto News).

WHAT EVERY MAN OUGHT TO KNOW

Doctors Lester Hollander and E. J. Casselman, of Chicago with a trained staff of fifteen, have spent four years investigating the ancient art of pogotonomy, something that every man does every morning—shaving.

To shave properly, they found, a man should:—

Soak his beard for 180 seconds in water at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Stretch the skin to remove wrinkles.

Use a slanting stroke.

Shave against the grain.

The scientists found out that any razor on a dry beard is "very painful.

EST. 1910 100% GUARANTEE
NAGPURIAN SWEET & ORANGE PLANTS
VARIOUS KINDS OF PLANTS ARE BEING SUPPLIED TO GOVT. GARDENS & STATE FIRMS BY THE OLDEST FIRM. AN ORDER WILL MAKE YOU OUR PERMANENT CUSTOMER.
Guranteed Replacement of DEAD PLANTS
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
B. R. SARAF SANTREWALE NAGPUR CITY

MARRIAGE HAPPINESS

PATENTEX is master product for spacing of childbirth. It is hygenically prepared and is non-injurious. Method of using quite simple and not unpleasant. Preparation according to Indian climatic conditions.

Price per tube Rs. 3-8-0

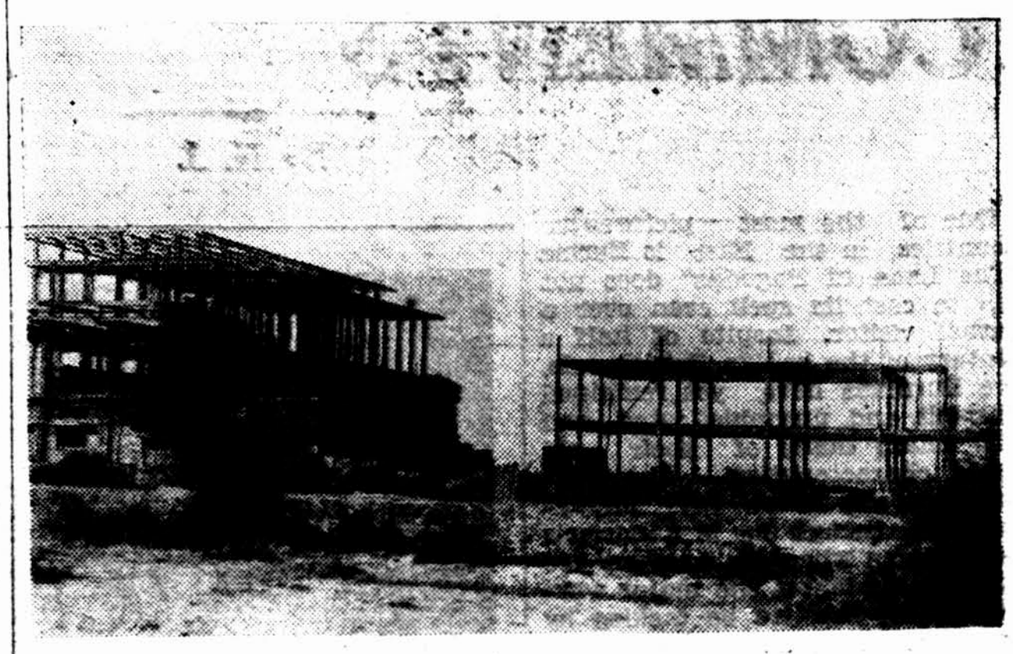
MALGHAM BROS.,
BOMBAY.

MAHATMA'S VISION OF SWARAJ

Meaning Of Office Acceptance

NO CHANGE AT ALL IN CONGRESS POLICY

How Ministries Can Wreck The Act By Working It



Protest meetings are being held and "hartal" observed in many towns of the Punjab, including Lahore and Simla, against the Government proposal to establish an abettoir in Lahore Cantonment. Photo shows the main double storey building of the slaughter house in which provision will be made to slaughter 420 cattle daily, most of them being oxen. Certain portion of the building will be reserved for dressing of carcases and packing of beef in tins. All treatment is to be done with the aid of the electric machine of the latest model. About a lakh and a half of cattle would be slaughtered annually.

POONA, September 4.

Writing in the latest "Harijan" Mahatma Gandhi says that the policy of the Congress since 1920 has never been changed. The corner stone of that policy is organised non-violence which means that, Congress is out to convert our administrators and not to destroy them, may that conversion be willing or not.

If British administrators tolerate Congress Ministries indefinitely, then Congress will be on the fair way of wrecking the Act because their indefinite prolongation on terms mentioned by Gandhiji will mean ever-increasing power of Congress till it becomes irresistible. Willing exercise of non-violence by the whole mass of people will mean:

(1) Communal harmony, (2) removal of untouchability, (3) prohibition, (4) village uplift, (5) social enfranchisement of women, (6) free compulsory education, (7) Adult mass education, (8) overhauling of higher educational system, (9) making justice pure and inexpensive, (10) converting jails into reformatories.

The following is the full text of the article:—

Shri Shankerrao Deo writes:

"In your note 'Not Instrument of Instructions' in the last Harijan, you say in the second paragraph 'For me office acceptance has a special meaning even in the terms of the Congress manifesto and resolutions. It would be wrong if I did not put before the Ministers and the public my meaning of office acceptance.' As I have understood you, you are for office acceptance for serving the masses and consolidating the Congress position through constructive programme. But I think you should explain in greater detail your meaning of office acceptance."

Rightly or wrongly, since 1920 the Congress-minded millions have firmly held the view that the British domination of India has been on the whole a curse. It has been as much sustained by British arms as it has been through the Legislatures, distribution of titles, the law courts, the educational institutions, the financial policy and the like. The Congress came to the conclusion that the guns should not be feared, but that the organized violence, of which the British guns were a naked emblem, should be met by the organized non-violence of the people and the Legislatures and the rest by non-co-operating with them. There was a strong and effective positive side to the foregoing plan of non-co-operation, which became known as the constructive programme. The nation succeeded to the exact extent of its success in the programme of action laid down in 1920.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

Now this policy has never changed; not even the terms have been revoked by the Congress. In my opinion all the resolutions since passed by the Congress are not a repudiation but a fulfilment of the original, so long as the mentality behind all of them remains the same as in 1920.

The corner-stone of the policy of 1920 was organized national non-violence. The British system was wooden, even satanic; not so the men and women behind the system. Our non-violence, therefore, meant that we were out to convert the administrators of the system, not to destroy them; the conversion may or may not be willing. If, notwithstanding their desire to the contrary, they saw that their guns and everything they had created for the consolidation of their authority were useless because of our non-use of them, they could not do otherwise than bow to the inevitable and either retire from the scene, or remain on our terms, i.e. as friends to co-operate with us, not as rulers to impose their will upon us.

CONGRESS WILL GROW STRONG

If Congressmen have entered the Legislatures and have accepted office with that mentality, and if the British administrators tolerate Congress Ministries indefinitely, the Congress will be on a fair way to wreck the Act and to achieve Complete Independence. For an indefinite prolongation of the Ministries on the terms mentioned by me means an ever-increasing power of the Congress till it becomes irresistible and is able to have its way all along the line. The first indispensable condition of the attainment of such a consummation means willing exercise of non-violence by the whole mass of the people. That means perfect communal co-operation and friendship, the eradication of untouchability, willing restraint of the addicts to the drink and opium habits, the social enfranchisement of women, the progressive amelioration of the toiling millions in the villages, free and compulsory primary education—not in name as it is today, but in reality, as I have ventured to adumbrate—the gradual eradication of superstition of proved harmfulness, through adult mass education, a complete overhauling of the system of higher education so as to answer the wants of the millions instead of the few middle class people, a radical change in the legal machinery so as to make justice pure and inexpensive, conversion of jails into reformatories in which detention would be not a course of punishment but a complete course of the education of those miscalled convicts but who are in fact temporarily deranged.

This is not conceived as a terribly long plan of action. Every one of the items suggested by me can be put into motion to-day, without let or hindrance, if we have the will.

I had not studied the Act when I advised office acceptance. I have since been studying 'Provincial Autonomy' by Prof. K. T. Shah. It is an energetic but true indictment of the Act from the orthodox stand-point. But the three months' self-denial of the Congress has changed the atmosphere. I see nothing in the Act to prevent the Congress Ministers from undertaking the programme suggested by me. The special powers and safeguards come into play only when there is violence in the country, or a clash between minorities and the so-called majority community, which is another word for violence.

BOUND TO SUCCEED

I detect in the Act a profound distrust of the nation's capacity to rule itself, running through every Section, and an inevitable desire to perpetuate British rule, but at the same time a bold experiment of wooing the masses to the British side, and, failing that, a resignation to their will to reject British domination. The Congress has gone in to convert these missionaries. And I have not a shadow of doubt that if the Congress is true to the spirit of non-violence, non-co-operation and self-purification, it will succeed in its mission.—"Harijan".

The "Gazette of India" contains the announcement that the Central Government have authorised the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta to raise a debenture loan of Rs. 1,30,00,000 in the open market during 1937.

ENGLISH POULTRY

ON

SHOW AT POONA

11, Connaught Road

12TH SEPTEMBER, 1937

(ADMISSION FREE)

SPECIAL PARSI EXCURSION TRAIN
RETURN TICKET Rs. 3-4

BUY YOUR TICKETS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

Tickets obtainable at:—

FAREDOON & BURJOR,
Dhobi Talao

BALIWALA HOMI,
Fort

PERRY & CO.,
Grant Road.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FOES COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

ENTRY COUPON	
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Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

Saturday's Races At Poona

BACKERS EXPERIENCE DISASTROUS TIME

Favourites Bowled Over

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

A few more meeting like the one experienced on Saturday and people will not want to go racing. The results of the Second Day were enough to damp the ardour of the most hardened race-goer. Favourites, without exception, went under in every one of the eight events and it was a chastened crowd that left the course at the end of a gloomy afternoon's racing.

Backers were not slow to voice their disapproval when Starlight trounced smart company in H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. Even if he was favoured by the Terms, Mr. Sion Nessim's useful four year old left no doubt as to his superiority over his rivals. Only last week with Brace astride, and in moderate company, he could only fill the fourth placing in the Dealers' New Plate. Yet on Saturday when opposed to several notable Class I performers the grey had the race in safe keeping a furlong from home. Starlight is no erratic customer and his recent exploits do call for some explanation. From the way he was backed on Saturday there would appear to have been no doubt as to his ability to do the trick.

KAHAPA'S SMART SUCCESS

The Higgins brothers again enjoyed the sport more than most people. Kahapa, jointly owned by Messrs. A. Higgins and R. Chamria, upset the odds taken about Lyon's Mail in the September Plate. Confidently expected by his connections the black gelding son of General Latour stayed on better than Corcy and Lyon's Mail and recorded a comfortable victory. He was ridden by Bromley, the young Australian light-weight who had been associated with Starlight's success earlier in the afternoon. Benevento, a stablemate of the winner, made the early running, leaving the serious business to Kahapa when it came to actual racing.

Roy Higgins could not have seriously fancied Grenadier who won the Visitors' Plate, Division I in fine style under the capable handling of Munro. Backers early installed Provence Rose, the favourite, and there was always a ready backing for King of France. They followed the winner home, the latter splitting Provence Rose from Mr. Diamond's chestnut by two lengths.

AN OUTSIDER SCORES

Having run only once previously this season Rigoletta was left unbacked in the Visitors' Plate, Division II, but she galloped with great resolution and easily held Tobralco and Greek Glen in a good finish. Much good money went on Molky, but this good looking customer met with the fate of most favourites and was early out of the fighting.

Voted a good thing for The Quack, the Burwell Plate went to Mr. M. C. Patel's Diomedol—a 12 to 1 chance. The favourite shaped creditably and got home third, Footslagger—a speedy three year old son of Tommy Atkins—playing the role of runner-up.

Ramillies—a good winner the previous week—was not in the hunt this time.

Al Hamil, Al Muqbil and Jahan Ara were notable disappointments in the Aga Khan Commemoration Plate. Light-weights had the race to themselves, Starlight easily disposing of the challenge of Taj Subhan and Fata Kashaf. Our Class I Arabs appear to have lost form, though their track exploits have been all that could be desired.

A PRETTY STRUGGLE

Tarick Beg and Iraq Bahadur engaged in a pretty struggle for Division I of the Moderate Plate. The former, vigorously ridden by Thompson, only just got there first by a short head. Amir and Watchmaker II, both well supported, finished among the beaten brigade. The winner had to run the gauntlet of an objection for interference, but this was overruled after a lengthy enquiry.

Mr Majid Tarfa's Walk Over accounted for Rajput, Harry Johnson and several others in Division II of the Moderate Plate. Timiat and Gani attracted the bulk of the public money, but neither was good enough. The Kolhapur five year old had won in similar company a few weeks previously, but failed to reproduce that winning gallop.

The race for the Kirkee Plate, which gave licensed Riding Boys an opportunity to display their prowess, was won by Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Legion in ridiculously early fashion from Nissiril Iraq and Zoolum. He was an unconsidered quantity and repaid his few backers with a handy three figure dividend.

Winner finding proved such difficult business that no investor correctly nominated either the Daily Double or the Daily Treble. Sums of Rs. 1,885 and Rs. 1,620 respectively have been carried over to the next meeting.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's LEGION, 8-0, Ahmed Khan 1
Mr. P. R. Kering's NISSIRIL IRAQ, 8-7, Jadhav 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM, 9-3, Mustapha Jamshir. 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz Mana's MURAT, 8-10, Virsingh 4

Won by 6 lengths, 6 lengths and head.

Not run: Rainbow 9-5; Alharith 8-10; Lucky Son 8-3 and Mun'im al Mosul 7-8.

Time: 2 minutes, 8-4/5 seconds.

Favourites: Zoolum 9-3 and Dhiyab 8-7.

First tote paid Rs. 203 for win, Rs. 161, Rs. 20 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Div. II —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700 second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER, 8-11, Jones 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's RAJPUT, 9-2, Burn 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's HARRY JOHNSON, 7-12, J. Britt 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's TIMIAT, 8-0, Selby 4

Won by Short head, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.

Favourite: Timiat 8-0.

Did not run King Ghazi (9-2)

Time: 1 minute, 22 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 62 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 22 and Rs. 58 for places.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's STARLIGHT, 7-5, Bromley, ... 1
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN, 7-5, E. Britt, ... 2
Mr. F. H. Mehta's FATA KASHAF, 8-0, Selby 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER, 7-11, Evans 4

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths and 8 lengths.

Favourite Fata Kashaf 8-0.

Not run: Nassirwan 9-3, and Gold Mine 7-11.

Time: 2 minutes, 25 1/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. G. Mohan Rao's TARICK BEG 8-3, Thomson 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR 8-12 Obaid 2
Mr R. Higgins's IRAQ GIFT 9-2 Munro 3
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's No Limit 9-2 Simmons 4

All ran.

Won by short-head, 4 lengths, neck.

Time.—1min. 21 4/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 225 for win, Rs. 53, Rs. 20 and Rs. 47 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mehdi.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. I —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Diamond's GRENADIER 8-9 Munro 1
Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE 9-6 R. H. Jones 2
Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE 8-8 Brace 3
Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's Cybo 7-11 E. Britt 4

Not Run:—Shelley 8-6, Low Tide 7-7.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time.—1min. 43 1/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 286 for win, Rs. 36, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. II. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA 8-8 Burn 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TOBRALCO 8-8 Marrable 2
Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 9-0 Munro 3
H. H. the Maharani of Baroda's Coeur Brule 7-12 Selby 4

Not Run:—Lucan 9-0, Fine Feathers 8-9, Garden Warbler 8-7.

Won by 1 length, head, 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 42 1/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 233 for win, Rs. 68, Rs. 23 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Messrs. A. Higgins and R. Chamria's KAHAPA 8-9 Munro 1
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's CORCY 8-10 Burn 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's LYON'S MAIL 8-12 Evans 3
Mrs. A. Svamvur's Diagonal 8-12 Read 4

Not Run:—Grand March 8-3, Casino 8-9, Ringsend 7-13, Royal Prince 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 11 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE BURWELL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300 A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. M. C. Patel's DIOMEDOL 9-0 Evans 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FOOTSLOGGER 7-12 Brace 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's QUACK 8-7 Burn 3
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh &Mr. Kapilrai Mehta's Knight's Adventure 9-2 Read 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs 125 for win: Rs. 31, Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

AUTHORITIES APOLOGISE

Jhansi School Strike Called Off: "Palestine Day" Echo

JHANSI, Sept. 4.

The Strike Committee of the Mission High School has called off the strike following the authorities expressing regret in writing over a teacher's behaviour in caning a boy possessing the "Palestine Day" leaflets and promising non-victimization of strikes and recognising the Mission School representation on the Conciliation Committee.

It will be recalled that the attitude of the authorities in not accepting the last condition resulted in the breakdown of the negotiations yesterday.

Under Congress auspices, the "Palestine Day" was observed. A public meeting was held at which resolutions condemning the partition were adopted.—A.P.

JAMMU HARTAL CALLED OFF.

Sequel To Krishnakant Malaviya's Appeal

JAMMU, Sept. 4.

The record Hartal of over a month observed by the Hindus and Sikhs of Jammu has been called off with effect from tomorrow.

This decision was taken on the appeal of Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya who strongly advised the Hindus and the Sikhs to suspend the agitation for three months at the end of which unless the Government satisfied the Hindu and Sikh sentiments, he himself would come back to Jammu and lead the agitation afresh.

According to one computation, the Jammu markets and traders suffered 20 lakhs loss by the Hartal. —A.P.

"F" Ward District Political Conference

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

The Executive Committee of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee has decided to hold a political conference towards the end of this month. The Conference will discuss important questions related to the implementing of the Congress programme as outlined in the resolutions of the Indian National Congress from time to time and in the Congress Election Manifesto.

The Conference will be open only to those who are primary members of the Congress in this Ward. It is hoped that the citizens of F Ward will co-operate in making the Conference a great success by becoming members of the Congress and by participating in its deliberations.

Those who are willing to help in the organisations of the Conference as volunteers are requested to register their names at the office of the Committee, Wahidina Mansion, Polbavdi, Parel. The office of the Committee will remain open between 8 and 11 in the morning and 4 to 8-30 in the evening on all days.

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Silver And Wheat Steady But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton opened easy but closed firm on good support and preholiday covering.

SILVER STEADY.

London gold was quiet but silver was steady.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat ruled steady. Jute was firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	9.16
To-day's opening	9.13
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	9.22
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	5.30
To-day's opening	unquoted
Difference	—
To-day's closing	5.28
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 191

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 4.

Large private estimate and clearing weather which helped to increase movement contributed to the initial fall on the market but subsequently prices rallied on good support and covering together with lightness of hedging.

Trading in October commenced at 9.13 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on some hedging and liquidation but soon after prices recovered on better enquiry and preholiday covering under the influence of which the market slowly wiped off early losses and went further ahead and closed at 9.22 with a steady tone.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 4.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.32/9.30) 9.13/9.13
October (9.2?/9.27) 9.13/9.12
December (9.33/9.32) 9.20/9.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

American October (5.36) 5.28
American December (5.40) 5.32
Sakels November (7.48) 7.45
Sakels January (7.59) 7.56

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Broach cotton for April may delivery moved between Rs. 189-4 and Rs. 191-4. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 191.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 4.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-5 1/2) 2-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 7/6 buyers) £21 1/16 sellers.
Dunlop September (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 value) closed
Forward July September (9 1/8 paid and value) closed

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	4.95 15/16
To-day's opening	4.95 15/16
To-day's closing	4.95 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	4.95.85
To-day's opening	4.95.90
To-day's closing	4.95.87

FRANC RATE
London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	132.96
To-day's opening	132.96
To-day's closing	132.98

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 4.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.90 and then fell to 4.95.85 on scattered selling but steadied thereafter closing at 4.95.87.

Franc opened at 132.96 and then kept steady at 132.98 with fairly steady tendency

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.032) 10.034
New York on Bombay (37.49) 37.46
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.23) 94.23
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta September October (£15 1/8) £15 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£12 15/16 paid and sellers) £13 paid and sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 101 1/2 and December 101 5/8. The market displayed distinctly better sentiment on scattered buying influenced by steadier outside cables with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.05 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered commission house buying influenced by steadier outside cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).
Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Sept. 37	May 28.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11 a.m.	8 2 3	7 14 3
Rates at 12 noon	8 2 6	7 14 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 2 9	7 14 6

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Competition In Treasury Bills

LONDON, Sept. 4.

On the money market large dividend payments on British Government and other securities, together with a falling off in demand for Stock Exchange purposes, were reflected in the increased amount of credit available for employment, and consequently competition in treasury bills, was again very keen which was most unwelcome to the discount brokers, whose livelihood depends upon a good supply of bills at a remunerative rate

Wall Street opened steady. It will be closed on Monday.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£260 buyers £260 1/4 sellers. Quiet) closed
Lead (£21 5/8 buyers £21 11/16 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£61 to £62) closed
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-6) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators bought. India sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 4.

Spot	(19 3/4d.) 19 7/8d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.) 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-3) £7-0-2 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 101 3/8 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Silver ready	51	6	0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51	6	0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51	8	0
Gold ready	34	11	3
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34	11	0
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34	10	0
Sovereigns	22	2	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Wheat September	5	5	9
Wheat January	5	11	6
Wheat May	5	7	6
Linseed September	8	2	3
Linseed May	7	14	3

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs 97-4-0 at 2 p.m. The market was easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 4.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 4.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 52 1/2) dol 52 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 52 3/4) dol 53 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 104 1/2) dol 103 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 123 1/4) dol 123

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP

His Scheme Of World Federation

The "Japan Chronicle" writes:—

Friends of Raja Pratap will learn with interest that the Servant of Mankind no longer contemplates exile in the wilds of Mongolia or Siberia, but now breaths freely and will settle down to his great work. In his new issue of World Federation the Raja reports that his prayers have been answered from an unexpected quarter.

"A kind Indian friend from Manila presented me Yen50 and insisted that I use this money for my personal expenses. It was very touching. I used a part of it to replace my torn shoes. Hearty thanks to everyone and all of our kind supporters and friends. Before closing this account, I should also mention that I have received a letter from Mr. A. M. Sahay that he has already received the draft of £145 from the Indian Party for our Circular! God is great! Gracious God does everything for our welfare".

Indian merchants from Kobe have come through with Yen550, Hindu visitors have contributed Yen200, and promise another Yen 2,576, in fact it has been a really splendid month for the Raja. Even Prince Konoe's Cabinet was a stroke of luck, for the Servant of Mankind feels he can honestly give the new Premier his full support. "My conscience need not fear any consequences I seem to be in harmony with public opinion as well as with the pronounced verdict of the army". That's fine. The only fly in the ointment is that Germany has refused him a visa. and the Raja is also a little worried over British controlled India.

"On one side remain a few honest, devoted youths and on the other stands the huge British imperial organisation, heartless machine. which cares little for friendship or relation. I say. let us realise the true situation. Our plan of World Federation. conceived and developed in free countries of Iran, Soviet Russia, Germany Afghanistan U. S. A., Japan and China, has taken into full consideration the methods on the field of propaganda. We do consider how we can best approach our Indian brethren but it is the same consideration which even an independent State has to pay to the existence of the British Empire on this earth".

It's a very poor £145 worth But perhaps the Servant will think up something really hot for the August issue.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept. 4.

To-day's closing quotations:—

All markets remained closed half day as a protest against the erection of the slaughter house at Lahore.

Sind cotton	17	13	0
Punjab January	15	9	0
Desi American January	20	10	0
Tone: steady.			
Wheat September	30	3	0
Wheat October	30	2	9
Wheat November	13	1	3
Wheat July	unquoted		
Tone: Firm.			
Gram September	23	5	9
Gram October	23	3	9
Gram November	23	14	0
Toria September	42	1	0
Toria November	42	8	0
Toria December	42	9	0
Toria February	40	1	0
Cottonseed September	15	1	3
Cottonseed January	16	8	0

LINSEED OIL
London, Sept 3

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Sept sellers 28/10 1/2
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers 28/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Sept 3

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 9 1/16

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Sept 3

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 1/8

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Joe Louis Retains World Championship In Boxing

(By "LOOKER-ON")

Great Britain has been greatly stirred by the courageous fight put up by Tommy Farr, the British Empire Heavy-weight Champion, against Joe Louis, the Heavy-weight Champion of the world, on Tuesday last. Most people, especially in America, had expected "the Brown Bomber" would knock out the Welshman in a five or six rounds at the most. The comparatively small crowd of 40,000 people which collected at the Yankee Stadium, New York, to witness the contest, clearly shows the general expectation of an one-sided victory.

Great credit is due to Farr for the clever manner he dodged the Negro champion to last the full length of fifteen rounds. On account of the shrewd tactics which the Welshman employed, Lou's was unable to deliver the K.O. in the early rounds according to his want.

"IF FARR HAD PUNCH"

On the other hand, Farr fought every inch of the way as no other British boxer has done since the days of Bob Fitz Simmons, and Louis had to be content with a narrow victory on points. There is no doubt that Farr has considerably enhanced the prestige of British Boxing by his plucky fight. "If he had only punch," as Max Schmelling comments, the Welshman might have turned the tables on the Negro.

However, Louis has succeeded in overcoming his challenger and in retaining his world title. Now he becomes the first holder of a gold belt presented by the National Sporting Club of London for the heavy-weight championship of the world. If he wins this belt three times, he will become its proud possessor permanently.

It seems he will fight the German champion and his former conqueror, Max Schmelling, once again. If his show against Farr is taken as an indication, his prospects against Schmelling do not appear to be very rosy. The German combines brain and brawn in an astonishing degree and a repetition of his previous victory may be confidently expected.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES IN ROVERS TOURNEY

One of the most successful seasons in the history of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament has just concluded. It was remarkable in several ways. First of all, it attracted the largest number of entries, especially from out-stations, and there were the largest number of Indian teams ever seen in this Tournament hailing from four corners of India. It may be safely remarked that the cream of Indian football was present there.

Secondly, the military teams were all out-classed and out-played and were eliminated before the final round. Two Indian teams succeeded in entering the ultimate stage of the Tournament and an Indian team lifted the Rovers Cup for the first time since the inception of the Tournament 45 years ago.

Record crowds attended the matches—Indians always predominating in overwhelming numbers showing that they are taking more interest in the contests than ever before. And lastly, the W. I. F. A. made heaps of money to meet their commitments and lay aside a substantial profit.

THE PIONEERS

It was as long as fourteen years ago that the first Indian team from up-country visited Bombay. They were the famous Mohan Bagan Club of Calcutta. In their first visit they pushed their way into the final round only to be beaten by the Durhams in a rather unfortunate battle. They had also won the Leslie Running Cup together with the gold medal for the fastest time. But more than these achievements, they created a tremendous impression by their enchanting displays with bare-feet.

Since then many Indian teams have visited our City. Among them are East Bengal from Calcutta, Remnants from Hyderabad, Deccan, (a booted team by the way), Aryans, Howrah Union, Bhowanipore Sporting Union and Mahomedan Sporting—all from the Eastern Capital. There was a second visit from the Mohan Bagan in 1928 in connection with a charity match in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund when they played the Cheshires to a drawn game. The I. F. A. team which toured South and East Africa in 1933, also played a couple of matches at the Cooperage while passing through Bombay.

CHANGE FOR BETTER

In the former years, the Rovers Cup was predominantly a military Tournament. Civilians—and particularly Indians—had very little say in its disposal from year to year. With the passage of time the W. I. F. A. came to realise that their fortune lay in the encouragement of the sons of the soil and thus we now see more Indian and Anglo-Indian teams participating in it than was the case before. The invasion by so many Indian and Anglo-Indian teams, such as the Bangalore Muslims, Mahomedan Sporting, U. P. XI, Delhi Young Men, Shining Club from Kohat, Afghan and Union Clubs from Peshawar, and Muslim Club from Quetta and also the All-Blues and All-Reds from Calcutta, clearly shows that Indian and Anglo-Indian teams will have due attention from the W. I. F. A. Of course the military sides will not be neglected. As this year, they will be selected from the strongest combinations in India instead of inviting all and sundry who would care to accept it.

SOME SPARKLING DISPLAYS

The season produced some of the finest games ever seen on the Cooperage. Football-fans in Bombay will remember for many a day the keen tussels and attractive displays produced in the matches between Devons and Delhi Young Men, Cheshires and Quetta Muslims, Somersets and U. P. XI, Bangalore and Shining, Cheshires and Lincolns, Mahomedan Sporting and 3rd Field Brigade, and almost all the matches in the final stages of the Tournament.

The season had its surprises too. The most notable among them are the defeat of the Royal Warwicks, holders of the Meakin Cup, and the 6th Field Brigade, R. A., holders of the I. F. A. Shield, at the hands of the All-Reds from Calcutta which turned out to be the bogey team of the Tournament. The latter ultimately succumbed to the Mahomedan Sporting in the semi-finals. The local favourites, the Cheshires, went down to the Bangalore Muslims in the same round after a thrilling battle.

BANGALORE'S SUCCESS

The final was fought between Bangalore and Calcutta, the former emerging triumphant by the narrowest of margins. There are no two opinions, however, as to the superior team-work and team-spirit of the conquerors. They richly deserved their honours. All the teams are expected to return to Bombay next year to fight for their laurels and help to make the Rovers even a greater success than it has been.

The pleasant and unpleasant features of the tournament were respectively that the Bangalore team though Muslim in name were really a combined Hindu-Muslim side, and that the Blues and Reds, though cosmopolitan in composition, were clannish in their spirit and play. The result was the former won the championship and the latter took to their heels before they could reach the destination. A word more and I have done. The referees with the exception of a very few instances, performed their thankless task well. So let us thank them and express the hope that they will try to do better next year.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

There was a veritable storm in the Badminton World of Bombay owing to two institutions trying to stage an open tournament at the same time. The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association has been endeavouring to start a tournament, called the Western India Badminton Championships, for a long time. But various obstacles came in their way. At last they arranged to inaugurate it with the assistance of several clubs and gymkhanas in the city.

Meanwhile, the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana came into the field with a proposal to run a Bombay Presidency Championships Tournament—on the lines of their Tennis Tournament, I suppose. There was nothing about holding both of them but unfortunately their dates clashed. And an ugly situation was created. The Gymkhana has however thought it prudent to clear the way for the B. P. O. A. Tournament. This has saved the B. P. O. A. which is the controlling body for Badminton in this Presidency, from taking any drastic action in the matter.

From the draws just published, I notice that all the events have attracted excellent entries and the success of the Tournament is thus assured.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF "C. R."

Huq's Assurance Of "Total Prohibition" Vanquishes Opposition

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

A declaration that not only total prohibition was the policy of the present Government of Bengal but that they were also trying to make experiments in this respect in important specific areas, following the example of the Chief Minister of Madras, was made in the Bengal Assembly to-day by the Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in the course of the debate on the excise budget.

The Premier added that he could give this assurance to the House that the present Cabinet were trying their very best to carry out a policy of total prohibition, during the term of its office.

All cut motions including one from the Congress party urging the adoption of a policy of total prohibition were withdrawn in view of this declaration by Mr. Fazlul Huq.—A.P.

Superb Tamil Talkie

"SRI THIAGARAJA"

Featuring:
MADIRIMANGALAM NATESA IYER, T. P. K. SASTRI, S. K. SUNDARAM, SRIMATHI KAMALA & SRIMATHI SITA

at

PLAZA

On SUNDAY 5th September at 10 A.M (Morning)

Grand Pateti Attraction!

4 FOURTH GLORIOUS WEEK

Come and join the happy festival by enjoying NEW THEATRES' Social Hit

THE **WEST END** TALKIES—Lamington Rd.

We wish Happy New Year to All Our Parsi Patrons!!

Anathashram

Starring:

UMASHASHI

NAJMUL HUSEIN, PRITHVIRAJ, NAWAB, JAGDEESH, HARIMATI and KALYANI

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

Sat., Sun., Mon. and Pateti Holidays at 2-45

Constitution Framed By People Wanted

U. P. Legislature Urges Repeal Of New Govt. Act

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4.

In the U. P. Assembly, in the absence of the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, owing to indisposition, the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, moved the following resolution demanding a Constituent Assembly:—

"This Assembly is of the opinion that the Government of India Act of 1935, in no way represents the will of the nation, and is wholly unsatisfactory, as it has been designed to perpetuate the subjection of the people of India. The Assembly demands that this should be repealed and replaced by a constitution for a Free India, framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise, which allows the Indian people full scope for development according to their needs and desires".

Three amendments were moved thereto

AMENDMENTS

Nawab Muhammad Ismailkhan, on behalf of the Muslim League Party, agreed with the resolution, provided that in the absence of an agreed settlement, the representation of the Muslims on the Constituent Assembly, was the same as provided in the Award, and provided that the personal law or existing civil, political and religious rights of the Muslims were not altered or varied, without the consent of threefourths of the Muslim representatives.

The Nawab of Chhatari moved an amendment, adding at the end of the resolution, "provided the landlords, the depressed classes and other minority communities receive adequate and special representation on the Constituent Assembly, and a Constituent Assembly shall not interfere with the lawful and legitimate rights and interest in private property".

Mr. Aziz Ahmed, while accepting the original resolution, wanted to "immediately" repeal and replace the Government of India Act by a Constituent Assembly.—A. P.

Boycott Cloves

CONGRESS GENERAL SECRETARY'S CIRCULAR

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 4.

Following the rejection of the Adjournment motion in the Central Assembly over the Zanzibar issue and the Government's unwillingness to put an embargo on cloves import, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has in the course of a circular letter, exhorted the Provincial Congress Committees to organise a vigorous boycott of cloves in every province early and effectively and thus help their countrymen abroad. He has also suggested the appointment of a Committee to devise ways and means to make the cloves boycott effective and complete.—A.P.

Palestine Invitation To Jawaharlal

Mufti Congratulates President For His Interest In Their Affairs

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

It is understood that by certain communications the Palestine Muslims are seeking the help of the Indian National Congress in their difficulties and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru was invited to visit the country. But he regretted his inability owing to work in India.

The Mufti of Palestine has cabled to-day congratulating Pandit Nehru for his interest in their affairs.—A. P

CONGRESS GREETS PALESTINE

"Secure Complete Freedom From Imperialist Control"

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

The following press 'communique' has been issued by the office of the All-India Congress Committee:—

"The President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received the following cablegram from Mufti Amin Husseini, President of the Arab Higher Committee, Jerusalem:—

"The Palestine Arabs read with admiration your pronouncement regarding Palestine published in a Medina newspaper and wish to tender their heartfelt thanks and request your continued support".

The following cablegram has been sent in reply by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mufti Amin Husseini, Jerusalem:—

"Thanks for your cable. The Indian National Congress sends you greeting and assurance of full solidarity in the struggle for Palestine independence. We trust that undivided Palestine will secure complete freedom from the British imperialist control, enabling all communities their to co-operate together for their common good and for the progress of the country. To this end, we hope that the Arab leaders and Jewish leaders will confer to solve their problems without interference from British Imperialism". — United Press.

Primary Education Needs Urgent Attention

Bihar Govt.'s Effective Opposition To Ranchi College Move

PATNA, Sept. 4.

The first division in the Bihar Legislative Assembly took place today over the resolution of Mr. Devendranath Samanta, who wanted a first grade degree college at Ranchi. Government opposed the resolution on the ground that primary education required greater attention of the Government than higher education.

The resolution was lost 71 voting against and 26 voting for.—United Press

Kher Enunciates Govt.'s Educational Policy

(Continued from page 18)

the House Mr. Kher said that he could only indicate the general lines of the policy of the Government in regard to Secondary education and could not place cut and dried schemes. So much had been said about the National education on the floor of the House. There was nothing wrong with national education. In a country like India, naturally national education would have received all consideration from Government. Somebody had referred to education in Turkey. Rural educational system of Denmark was being carried on wonderfully well and in one little State in India, namely, Datia, that system was being tried and had been working marvellously. As far as Government of Bombay was concerned, the speaker said that Government would not go to this or that country but would have a purely national and swadeshi system of education which system would be evolved on the floor of the House.

TURKEY AND INDIA.

The main principles of nationalisation of instruction and education in Turkey, continued the speaker, were training and teaching more children every year and training more citizens every year. The speaker declared that salvation of India depended on the right type of education, education based on high national and patriotic lines. There were some clauses in Turkish educational system where Turkey would have to be replaced with India and some clauses which had to be carefully considered.

Continuing Mr. Kher stated that so far the policy of Government regarding Secondary education had been to have one full-time high school in each district. The Thomas Committee recommended that Anglo-Vernacular schools should be abolished and Government should support aided schools. The report also suggested that Secondary schools should be transferred to private bodies. There were so many private-owned schools which were working wonderfully well and were being conducted on efficient lines. The question of teachers, students and curricula were far more important having imposing buildings for Government schools.

GOVT.'S NEW POLICY.

The following policy would be adopted by the Bombay Government according to the declaration of Premier Kher on the floor of the House: All Government-managed High schools and Middle schools would be transferred during course of three years to other agencies. Government will see to it that those who are at present employed as teachers are absorbed in some other service. Government will take particular care to see that education of backward and other minority communities does not suffer. A large amount could be saved through transfer of these schools and could be spent for development of Secondary education. Government would certainly pay due regard to higher education.

FACILITIES FOR TEACHERS

The prospects and status of teachers employed in schools will be improved and Government has been considering this question as also instituting Provident Fund system. Teachers formed a most important part of the nation-building activity. Facilities for vocational training would be provided as early as possible. Defects in the present system were carefully being examined and one could not expect a cut and dry scheme being brought immediately before the House. It required careful study before the scheme could be evolved. The present curriculam called for reform. Government were also considering the question of changing the medium of instruction, though the Minister of Education himself was not against teaching of English. It was also felt essential to stress the need of manual labour. Government were also considering the question of reducing the period of 12 years between Primary and Matriculation examination.

A KNOWN FACT

Continuing Mr. Kher said that unnecessary reference had been made to Anglo-Indian and European education. There was no need to refer to it at this stage. Besides, it was a known fact that provision had been made for their education in the statute.

"CAUSE OF BONDAGE"

Mr. Balwantrai Thakore (Congress) said that the system of education should not be judged by the results of a single year. He was for changing the medium of instruction No other country in the world taught its children in a foreign language. The medium of instruction was the cause of bondage in a way.

Mr. Alibahadur Khan said that if Government Urdu high schools were transferred to private bodies, Muslim education would suffer.

FOR LIBERTY AND EQUALITY

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala said that education imparted should be such as would develop the sense of free thought, equality and equity. National education should not mean the replacement of one set of Gods by another. He was not for the overhaul or reconstruction of the present system of education. He was for complete destruction of the whole system on which was based the present capitalist system of society. He also wanted that all Gods, Godesses, Moulanas and Pandits should be destroyed and a new framework should be evolved.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar said that Government had not made enough provision for scholarships of backward Hindus and Muslims for secondary education. There was not a single Anglo-Urdu high school in the Northern Division.

Continuing, Mr Chundrigar averred that the present Hindu-Muslim differences existed because of wrong teaching of Indian history Government should take care while revising the curriculam of teaching that history was properly taught and all those portions which lead to differences and quarrels was omitted. The curriculam should lead to the fusion of both communities so that before long, India might be one.

IN FATHERLAND'S INTERESTS

Shaik Mahomed Hassan suggested that the standard of Marathi in Urdu schools should be raised. He said that the interest of the fatherland should not be forgotten by students. He preferred to call India his Faterland and not Motherland.

Mr. B. H. Varale (Independent Labour) said that the Scheduled class boys experienced several difficulties in getting education. He wanted Government to realise the need of affording more fecilities for Scheduled class boys by giving more scholarships.

Mr. Janveker (Muslim Leaguer) suggested that Muslim boys should be admitted in Government high schools so that there need not be any difficulty about starting Anglo-Urdu schools.

Balasaheb Kher Minister-in-Charge of Education replied and the cut motion was withdrawn by Mr S H Patar

The House then adjourned to September 13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 4

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 101/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/2
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/6
5 per cent 1939/44 105/12
5 per cent 1940/43 108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/1

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 112
5 per cent 1945/55 120/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
6 per cent 1954 131
6 per cent K P T 1956 131

Tone: Quiet.

HOLIDAY IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday being "Labour Day."

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 4

B. C. RATES I I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/4
Bank's buying T T 266 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 993
Bank's buying T T 1,013

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 80

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96 3rd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 4th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 4th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 5/8 4th instant
Java London 8.96 1/2 4th instant
London Paris 132.96 3rd instant
London Belgium 29.42 1/2 3rd instant.
London Switzerland 21.59 3rd instant
London Berlin 12.36 3rd instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant
London New York 4.95.85 3rd instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 3/4 3rd instant
London Italy 94.23 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 2nd instant
Gold £7-0-3 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 3rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 Months 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

London Copper

London, Sept 3

Copper	£55 1 3
Lead	£21 13 9
Spelter	£22 10 0
Tin	£259 10 0

Cotton Textile Shares Reach New High Levels

TATA STEELS VERY STEADY

BOMBAY, September 4.

Reports of serious political developments in Mediterranean as a result of sinking of the Soviet motor ship, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady and prices were pushed up. The market was open for one hour only.

The market opened firm but during the middle of the session there was some realising but towards the close prices suddenly jumped up and closed at about the highest level of the day.

Tata Steel shares were firm and Cotton Mill shares rose to a new high level.

Hydro-Electric shares were quietly steady and fluctuated within a narrow range.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1,007 and after advancing to Rs. 1,015 prices declined to Rs. 1,007 but again rose to Rs. 1,016. Century shares were in keen demand and closed at Rs 253. Nagpurs advanced to Rs. 291.

Associated Cements were quiet but steady at Rs. 151-8. Andhra closed at Rs. 1,655 and Hydros were done at Rs. 169. Tata Powers also improved to Rs. 1,422.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,580 and closed at Rs. 1,592 after declining to Rs. 1,576. Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 346. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 738.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm, Advance (Rs. 6)	317	8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	1016	4
100 CENTURY	253	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	291	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	194	3
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350	0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	160	0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	210	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772	8
100 Indore	66	4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	110	10
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	359	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	632	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1080	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	262	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	278	12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73	12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	110	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	292	8
100 Swan (nil)	126	4
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1.375	0
100 Western (Rs 10)	865	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1540	0
125-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8)	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-0	

CEMENTS

100 Associated	151	8

INSURANCE

100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1000	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	4
20 Mercantile	53	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	4
200 Oriental (125)	4900	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7-13-0	

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	161	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1655	0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	136	9
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	2
100 Karachi (4)	270	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217	8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	169	6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1422	8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	966	4
100 C. Province	96	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Mandra Bhon	95	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Srajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	773	12

MININGS

9 Burma Corp (As. 11) XD	11	10
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-6)	3	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	50	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	67	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1592	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs 10)	346	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 4

Bombay Dyeing (1002/8) 1007 1011 1015 1007 1016
Century (241/4) 242 249 245 251 253
Central India (283/12) 283 290 291
Kohinoor (356/4) 356 360 359
New Great (258/12) 260 261 262
Simplex (107/8) 108 109 108 110
Swadeshi (288/12) 288 292 288
Associated Cements (151/8) 151/8 152 151/8
Andhra (1657/8) 1655 1660 1655
Tata Hydro (168/2) 168/12 169
Tata Power (1417/8) 1417 1420 1415 1422
Tram Ord (135/10) 136/4 136/10
T Steel Defd (1575) 1580 1592 1585 1576 1592
T Steel Ord (344) 344 346 345/8 346
Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/8) 169/8 169/4
Dellapur (173/2) 173 171/14
B Steam (245) 245 244/6
B Burma (737 8) 737 738 735 738

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs 5)	325	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	171	14
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	244	6
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	738	12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	252	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-11	6
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	107	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	162	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575	0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	740	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs 2-15-0)	94	8
15 Scindia (Re 1)	29	10
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1580	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	307	8
7 p.c. Bom Tram (T F.)	82	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	542	8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	105	4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	6
6 p.c Ardhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Sept. 2.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	328,000,000
Public Deposits	14,100,000
Other Deposits (a)	140,700,000
Government Securities	109,300,000
Other Securities (b)	26,100,000
Notes and Coin	37,700,000
Notes in circulation	490,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	24.31 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include Bankers	104,200,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	5,400,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 4

Following a decline of 20 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 188/12 for Broach A/M delivery. Owing to absence of rains in several cotton growing districts the market ruled steady with slightly better demand and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 189/4. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 189/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	189	12	0
Oomra D/J	171	8	0
Bengal D/J	144	4	0

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 3

Broach A/M 1938 opening 190 1/2 highest 191 1/4 lowest 190 closing 190 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 173 1/2 highest 173 1/2 lowest 173 closing 173

Bengal D/J opening 145 1/2 highest 145 1/2 lowest 145 closing 145

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-9-37) Rs. 7

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31 3-38) Rs. 21 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 169 January 175 at cross rate 4.95 15/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 188 Liverpool May 1938 5.40 Rs. 47 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938, 188 New York May 9.37 Rs. 22 at cross rate 4.95 15/16

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

Fossick Bureau Bales 15,488,000 against 15,114,000 last month

Orvis Bros. Bales 15,045,000 against 15,560,000 last month

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 4

Yesterday London gold prices improved 2 1/2d. to £7-0-3. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 10 points at 132.96. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 15/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d to 19 13/16d. India and America bought and later on they sold. The market was steady. New York and Montreal quotations were unchanged. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices were as under:

GOLD

Ready	34	12	0
Bhadarva	34	11	6
Aso	34	10	0

SILVER

Ready	51	4	0
Bhadarva	51	4	0
Aso	51	5	6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 4

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£54-7-6
Standard copper 3 months	£55-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£62-0-0
Bombay market	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 52-0-0

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 3

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan	110 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	76/6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 3

September	44.69
December	44.50
March	44.85

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 4.

November	240.70+550
December	238.10+320
January	237.70+230

A Happy New Year

The National Scouts wish a happy New Year and a merry camping to all Parsi Scouts and Guides belonging to the great Scout Brotherhood all over the world. The National Scouts wish that their Parsi brothers and sisters will join wholeheartedly in the present earnest attempt on the part of patriotic Indians in all Scout and allied movements to nationalise the movement in spirit and practice. Let us keep the Scout Movement as a purely educational. movement and make it the meeting ground for all communities irrespective of any social, political or economic differences. Welded together into an invincible Indian Movement we shall join the International Brotherhood of Scouts on a basis of equality and reciprocity.

* * * *

The New Pledge

Last time we discussed the Scout Pledges of the different Scout organisations. This week the Constitution Committee of the Indian National Scout Association has passed for the approval of the Provincial Committee a pledge for the Indian Scouts. It runs:

"On my honour I shall do my best to do my duty to God, my Country, and my peoples and to keep myself physically fit and mentally alert.

To help other peoples at all times.

And to obey the Scout Law."

This pledge is most significant from many points of view. The absence of the words 'I promise' removes the pledge from the atmosphere of law courts and emphasises the absence of any implied punishment—divine or temporal—for errors from which human character has no escape. The human being is saved from the 'pangs of conscience' which are implied, if not explicit, in a breach of promise.

The second significance must be given to the absence of the word 'king' and the addition of the word 'peoples'. No political significance need be attached to the absence of the word 'King'. Neither disloyalty to Government, nor disrespect to the person of His Majesty is implied in this simple endeavour to remove political influence from the Scout Movement. The Scout is, and ought to remain free to determine his political allegiance; and moreover he is too young to understand the meaning of political theories and controversies. The word 'country' emphasises his regional, historical and cultural allegiance to the place of his birth, whilst the word 'peoples' gives the movement the seal of real and absolute democracy, and emphasises the social allegiance of the Scout to humanity. The wording of the rest of the pledge follows the International Scout promise with the exception of the reference to physical fitness and mental alertness. This reference has been adopted from the Scout Oath of the American Boy Scouts as it is most appropriate for our use.

There is no doubt this pledge will meet the approval of all Scouts who are keen to take advantage of the educational merits of the Scout Movement without allowing the movement to be exploited, directly or indirectly, for religious or political purposes.

* * *

A Merry Scout

The Organising Secretary and the General Secretary of the Indian National Scout Association had some pleasant and informal conversations with the Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, at Poona, on Sunday, the 22nd August. The Premier took interest in the National Scout Association even before he assumed his present responsible position and he was a member of the Convenors' Conference together with the Hon. Mr K. M. Munshi, Minister of Law and Order. The interest of the Premier in the National Scout Association has been considerably augmented as he now holds the portfolio of the Minister of Education. The Secretaries congratulated the Hon. Mr. Kher for his courageous refusal to sanction any grant to the official Bombay Provincial Scout Association. This association together with the Girl Guide Association was draining the Presidency Exchequer to the tune of about Rs. 30,000 every year; and most of the amount was spent in maintaining a costly Provincial Office, and in propaganda to maintain the ranks of young adherents to British Imperialism. The Hon. Mr. Kher made inquiries about the other Scout Movements in India and the Secretaries informed him about the conversations that had taken place between the representatives of the Indian National Scout Association in Bombay and Pandit Kunzru, the Chief Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scout Association, on the one hand: and the exchange of views by letter with Dr. G. S. Arundale in Madras on the other hand. The Premier took great interest in the eleven demands that the National Scout Association has put before the B. P. Scouts, before their movement can be made acceptable to the Indian public, as well as in the differences which existed for the time being between the Seva Samiti and the National Scout Association. The conversations ended with an assurance from the Premier for all possible assistance in the future, including giving assistance for the encouragement of National Scouting in High Schools controlled by the Government. The Premier is anxious to meet the National Scouts as soon as they are organised to play their role in the future history of the Scout Movement in India.

Mr. G. M. Mekhri, the enthusiastic Mahomedan youth who is one of the organisers of the National Scout Association, is very fond of outing. He is seen here at Lovghar Fort with Messrs. Ram and Sahni who are now scouters in National Scout Troops

* * *

C. P. And Sind Follow:

The C. P. and Sind B. P. Provincial Associations have followed the lead of Madras and Bombay in demanding immediate disaffiliation from the Imperial Headquarters. We are sure the General Headquarters at Calcutta, the Chief Scout at Delhi, and the Imperial Headquarters in London have by now realised that their days in India are numbered. We shall only congratulate these associations when we are assured that the move for disaffiliation follows sincere desire for genuine and complete nationalisation and democratisation of the Movement. In any case Madras deserves the first congratulations for having given the lead.

* * *

Query For Mrs. Eastley:

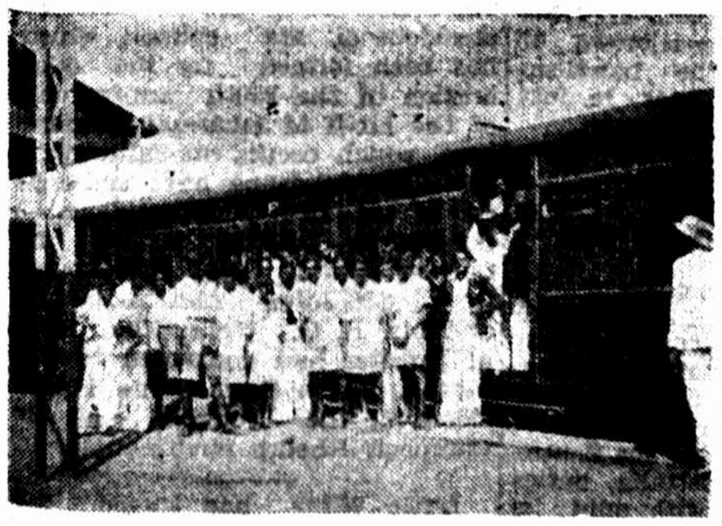
Mrs. Eastley is the Commissioner of the Girl Guide Association in Bombay Presidency. For the time being she has left it to Miss Rustomjee to explain the benefit of Internationalism to her Indian sisters. May we ask Mrs. Eastley as to when she is going to help her Indian associates to move even with the last Indian snail—the male side of the B P Girl Guide Movement in Bombay? I am sure that a move at least to understand the times, if not, to move with them, should be made at a joint Conference of Mrs. Eastley, Miss Rustomjee, Mr. C. B. Sethna and Mr. K. B. Godrej. A European-Parsi alliance, with adequate support from the Parsi Scout Federation, with funds obtained from the European Association in Calcutta, will help a great deal "to keep the home fires burning". Lord Baden-Powell has made a special appeal for funds for the Scout Movement in England. India will welcome a part of this amount as a final proof of International Brotherhood, even if the amount goes to our 'patriotic' confreres.

* * *

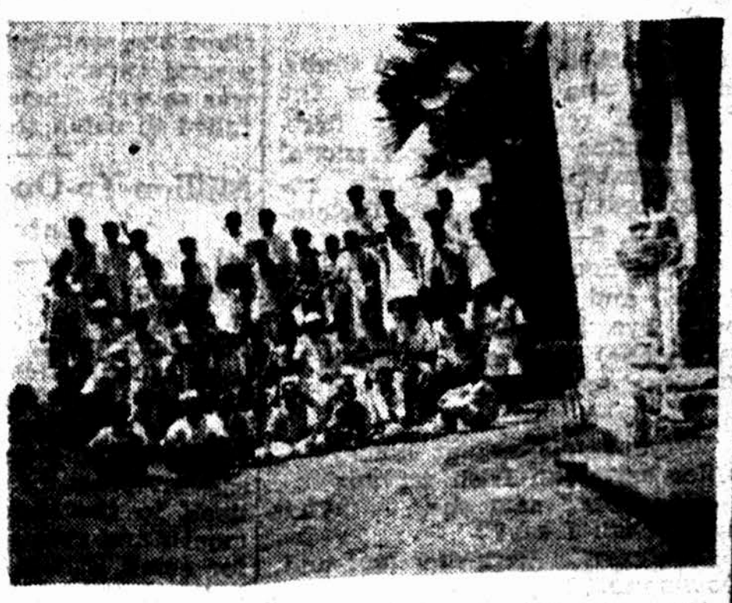
Round Table Conference

We wholeheartedly endorse the appeal of Dr. G. S. Arundale for a Round Table Conference of all bodies interested in the nationalisation of the Boy Scout Movement. In a vast country, which has been unfortunately under the domination of so many foreign influences, many segregated institutions are bound to arise as soon as some scope is found for the free expression of ideas. It is vitally necessary to consolidate all such movements; and this can only be done by persons of vision and understanding, who possess a broad outlook and who realise the value of unity, especially in movements which are above sectarian

(Continued on page 23)



The love of the open air is great for youth. The picture shows a group of youngsters entraining for Trombay, a beautiful suburb, near Bombay. These youngsters have now organised themselves into a National Scout Troop at Mazagaon.



The youths at an old Portuguese Church at Trombay Hill.

Sport From All Quarters

WORLD TOUR OF GERMAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

CRAMM, HENKEL AND HORN TO PLAY AN EXHIBITION MATCH IN BOMBAY

The first class German tennis players, von Cramm, Henkel and Marie-Luise Horn, will this year carry out their long-planned world tour. Between August 23rd and 28th, they will compete in the United States doubles Championships at Boston. They will then compete in the singles from 2nd to 11th of September at Forest Hill, after which they will play in some exhibition matches in California.

They will then cross the Pacific Ocean to Japan, where they will play in the Japanese Championship games at Tokio, and where they also have been invited to take part in a number of other tournaments. After an exhibition match in Shanghai, Fraulein Horn will return home to Germany, but von Cramm and Henkel will go on to Australia. The Sydney Championships will be played in January and the Germans will also play by invitation in a number of tournaments in other principal towns of Australia, including Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide. Towards the end of January, the two champions will go to India to play an exhibition match in Bombay, and it may be that, before returning home, that they will play in the Egyptian championships at Cairo in March.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS OF SPORT

Lord Burghley On Value Of International Goodwill

Lord Burghley, M.P., president of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain referred to the value of international sport in binding nations together when he presided at a dinner celebrating the international meeting at the White City early this month.

"We have seen to-day the most wonderful sporting spirit pervading a meeting," he said. "There are many people who are rather disillusioned about the immediate possibilities of the League of Nations. At any rate, we are building up something which is worth while and is accomplishing something—something like a league of nations of sport. We are doing something for the binding of the world together and creating that understanding which is so vital to the goodwill of the world."

Brigadier General A. C. Critchley suggested that the reason that England did not do well in the Olympic Games was that the training of the English team did not begin soon enough. "I hope these international meetings will put into the minds of the English the need for the training of their teams," he said. "It is no use trying to train a team six weeks before the games take place."

CONCESSION TO CALCUTTA RACE-GOERS

Notification By Acting Secretary, R.C.T.C.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, August 30.

Mr. K. Hatch, Acting Secretary of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club has issued the following Notification for the information of the race-goers:—

Patrons of the 3rd Enclosure may gain admission to the 2nd Enclosure through a special turnstile placed in the railing dividing these enclosures on payment of Re. 1|-.

Persons so admitted may at any time return to the 3rd Enclosure but will not again be admitted to the 2nd Enclosure without payment.

PLANNING WORLD BILLIARDS TITLE

A move is to be made to standardise billiards and snooker throughout the world, and the first idea is to promote international championships in which players of all countries can compete.

With this end in view, Mr. J. C. Bisset, Chairman of the Billiards Control Council, and Mr. S. Eumorfopoulos, a member, will attend the annual meeting of the International Union.

On the Continent and in America different tables and laws obtain.

"It would be too much to expect European countries to take up our English pocket-table yet", said Mr. Bisset recently, "but the first step would be an international championship."

ATHLETICS' MEETING

For the first time in the 60 years' history of the A.A.A., a decathlon championship was held at Loughborough College Stadium (Leics), on August 20 and 21.

Trials, however, have been held since the war in each Olympic Games year, for the purpose of team selection, and the institution of a championship is designed to foster interest in field events.

PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Dan Maskell (All-England Club), who has won the title for the past eight years, won his first-round match in the professional championship at Eastbourne recently, beating I. M. Butt (Leicester), 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

In the doubles, the holders, Maskell and Jaffery, after a first-round bye, beat H. F. Wallington (Parkstone) and A. E. Millmen (Birmingham), 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

"Is your mistress at home?" a caller asked an Irish servant.

"Yes, sorr." said she. "What name shall I say?"

"Professor Hergisher-mer-und-Ootzmann."

"Och shure," she said, throwing the door wide open. "You'd better go right in, your honour, and take it with you."

H. H. the Nawab of Kurwai.

AUSTRALIAN GIRLS' HOCKEY TEAM FOR ENGLAND

Many important matters were discussed by the All-Australia Women's Hockey Council which met in Brisbane during the hockey carnival last month.

It was decided to accept the invitation of the All-England Women's Hockey Association to send an Australian team to England in 1939 for the International Tournament in London. Fifteen players and three delegates, one of whom will act, as manageress, will be chosen.

GIRL'S CYCLING FEAT

Miss Rhoda Wright, of Methley, near Leeds, established new records early this month when she rode her bicycle from London to York, 195 miles, in 11hr. 23min., at an average of nearly 18 m.p.h.

Not content with this, Miss Wright, who is 20, cycled 10½ miles more in 37 minutes, thus covering 205½ miles in 12 hours.

She easily beat the previous best time set up by a woman rider from London to York by an 19½ miles to the women's 12-hour total

ANOTHER WORLD RECORD SMASHED

At Motspur Park, London, on Saturday S. C. Wooderson, of the Blackheath Harriers, broke the world record for the mile with four minutes 6 6/10 seconds breaking the American, Glen Cunningham's, record by one-fifth of a second.

Wooderson had assistance in a special handicap of Britain's leading milers and his record breaking effort was watched by a crowd of several thousands. The handicap was so well framed that he just failed to catch the limit man.

Million-To-One Fish Catch Comes Off

A rare fish, the chances of catching which by rod and line are a million to one against, has just been caught at Port Hacking, New South Wales. The fish, known as the "stonelifter" or "stargazer" which is found only on the South-eastern coast of Australia, buries itself in the sand, with only its mouth and eyes showing. It waits for small fish to enter its mouth. Bait, therefore, must either drop into its mouth or drift there, says Austral News. The captured fish was 21 inches long and weighed five pounds.

A PRINCELY SPORTSMAN

An Interview With Nawab Of Kurwai

His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Kurwai State in Central India is one of India's foremost all-round sportsman and an eager patron. The Nawab Sahib is the son-in-law of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal State, being married to the Heiress-Apparent.

In the Christmas holidays every year there are two premier tournaments, hockey and cricket, held in Kurwai, in which leading teams of the country, prominent amongst whom are the Government College, Lahore, the Manavadar State Eleven, the Jhansi Heroes and the Gwalior State Eleven, participate.

Kurwai is a beautiful little place, situated in a rocky area. The teams are provided with magnificent tents and have everything else at their disposal. A big game shoot is specially arranged every year and the Nawab, who is a personification of hospitality, gives a banquet at his palace to all the teams that enter the tournaments.

HIS HIGHNESS INTERVIEWED

Interviewed by our sports correspondent, His Highness said: "It is really a matter of great pride for me to say that Central India is doing its little share in the field of sports in our motherland. The keen interest H. H. Bhopal (one of the foremost sporting Prince of India) takes in sports is bearing fruit and to-day Bhopal has one of the strongest hockey sides in India. It can also boast of very promising talent both at cricket and tennis. Unfortunately we lack in athletics. I intend making a start with this very soon but without the co-operation, which I am confident will not be denied, it will be difficult to make any great strides alone in a small State like mine."

Continuing, His Highness said, "I am confident that if some of the leading sportsmen in other parts of India take the same amount of interest as Their Highnesses of Indore, Bhopal and Alirajpur are taking in Central India and also have the backing and help from their respective Governments, I can foresee great thing for India in the sporting world in not too far a future."

250th ANNIVERSARY OF SWEDENBORG'S BIRTH

Prince Arthur of Connaught has consented to act as honorary president of the council which has been formed for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Emanual Swedenborg, which occurs on January 29, 1938. The following have consented to act as vice-presidents:—Sir Arthur Eddington, Dr. H. Spencer Jones, Esq., Astronomer Royal, Sir John Martin-Harvey, and Mr. H. G. Wells. The King of Sweden had consented to be patron. Baron Palmstierna is president of the council and Sir Campbell Rhodes chairman.

Little Willie had stayed for dinner at the neighbour's house.

"You didn't expect to have so many people to dinner did you?" he asked the host

"Did a little bird tell you?"

"Yes, the little piece of chicken on my plate."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Sept., 1937, will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
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4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

PATHS OF GLORY

(Continued from page 9)

Mr. Eden was left alone, with Iraq and Siam to defend the bombing reservation."

I offer these two extracts without comment. It is not necessary. Great Britain has already blazoned out her path to glory. Her job is to retain what she has accumulated.

There is hardly a nation in the world which does not dream of rising on its dead self to higher things. It is not only the British writers who think they can lead the world back to prosperity and peace. Even Hitler thinks that with a little 'preliminary adjustment' and with the re-shuffling of certain Colonies, he also can lead the world back to prosperity and peace. Mussolini labours under the same delusion and so does Japan with her extravagant ambitions, so do America and Soviet Russia. Is it not an amazing situation? Everyone wants to lead the world back to prosperity and peace. Everyone wants to fulfil his evolutionary purpose according to his own ideals. Because everyone wants to do, what everyone else wants to do. Europe bristles with an array of armaments that the world has never seen.

Padded Cells For Pacifists

Meanwhile some of the finest intellects in the world cry out in despair that it is not really necessary for any nation to fulfil the specific purpose for which she was created. In fact, no nation has any particular destiny to fulfil, and that even if she has, that Destiny has been created, not in Heaven, but in the unhallowed privacy of their respective Foreign Offices.

But in Germany and Italy those people are languishing in concentration camps. In England anyone who does not 'Thank God he is an Englishman' is supposed to be intellectually depraved and people who don't stand around street corners on Empire day waving penny flags and singing 'Britannia rules the waves' are likely to end up in padded cells.

Men like Bertrand Russell, Aldous Huxley and Lytton Strachey, the pick of English intellectuals, have all suffered imprisonment for their views on modern warfare. No wonder Beverley Nichols says in despair: "Zaharoff was a patriot honoured by the Empire which had nearly been brought to its knees by the result of his business. I am a pacifist honoured by nobody."

Siegfried Sassoon the famous war-poet, who was awarded the D.S.O. and was even recommended for the Victoria Cross, suddenly realized during the war that he did not want to kill anyone. He was bundled off into a nursing home and was officially supposed to be suffering from 'A nervous breakdown".

The finest intellects in the world are stifled and smothered while people like Major Yeats-Brown (who wrote that amazing book 'The lives of a Bengal Lancer') are allowed to wander about uttering the most fearful nonsense, such as: 'Civilization is founded on pageantry, and pageantry on soldiers; and soldiers now as in the past are the preservers rather than the disturbers of peace.'

Unfortunately the inimitable Bengal Lancer is still—'At Large'. He is still at large to dabble in the spiritual hocus-pocus of the Orient, that great bulwark of pseudo-philosophers; to immerse himself in and admire the ethics of Buddhism which is essentially a sublimation of Non-Violence and then go off at a tangent on his advocacy of war, without which it seems civilization would lose most of its charm and glamour.

People who refuse to think are simply asking to be shot and it is singularly unfortunate that, that cannot happen without a whole lot of innocent people being similarly treated.

Memorials To Racketeers

Since the signing of the peace-treaty, millions of dazed men and women have stood before their respective war-memorials with heads bowed in an endeavour to pay tribute 'to the gallant men who died for their country. Most of them did not die for their countries at all. They died because they 'thought' they were fighting war to end war. Had they known that they were sacrificing their lives for certain commercial interests, so that their country would have the right to exploit the raw material and mineral resources of some still more unfortunate country, there would hardly be any war memorials today.

Incidentally what about erecting some memorials to those Racketeers who use the misguided patriotism of the great mass of people to blazon out their own paths to fame and glory?

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Our Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Syt. Ram B. Motwani has issued the following appeal in connection with the celebration of Birthdays of the All-India Children's Association, Dr. Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi.

"Let me remind you that according to our Constitution, every branch of the Bari has to celebrate its Anniversary during the month of October—preferably on the first.

"It has also been resolved by the Central Executive Committee that along with it the 'Children's Day' should be celebrated. Not only members, but other children of the locality and if possible of the neighbouring villages may be invited to participate in the function.

"Then, Dr. Annie Besant's and Mahatma Gandhi's birthdays also come off on 1st and 2nd October respectively. These days are also to be celebrated. The programme for the day should be so arranged that it may include all these items.

"Thus, for example, there should be a procession of children in the morning, ending with salutation of the National Flag and short discourses on the lives of Mata Besant and Shri Gandhiji. In the noon, there should be a social gathering of children. If the funds are not available, the children should be asked to bring their own meals and participate together in the spirit of comradeship.

"In the evening there should be a public meeting along with some variety entertainment or sports programme by children. The report of the working of the Association for the year should be read out and the public should be informed of the ideals for which the Bari stands. The idea is to get the public interested in our Children's Movement

"On all these occasions, Harijan and the poor children should be specially invited. If possible, a visit to their quarters may also be arranged. . . . These are only tentative suggestions. The programme can be changed according to the local conditions and conveniences.

"It is however very necessary that the programme for this day should be chalked out and the work of organisation taken into hands as early as possible."

The appeal speaks for itself, and I have hardly anything special to add. I would, however, like to say one thing more only, and that is this:—

It does not matter, if there is no Children's Association branch at the place where you are—You can still celebrate the day, and be with your friends in spirit all over country.

Invite some friends of your neighbourhood at your place and carry out the programme in as simple a manner as possible. If none can join you—even you by yourself could celebrate the Day: How?—Well, in the best possible way according to your own liking!

We shall be glad and grateful to receive from the Branch Secretaries as well as from individuals a short account of the Day's programme and proceedings, for publication in this journal and our other Magazines and Corners.

And, yes—I must remind you that you may kindly send us whatever little you can spare for the Poor Children's Fund. Any thing will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

BOMBAY PROGRAMME

And here is the appeal by Syt. M. J. Parmar, General Secretary of the All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, issued in this connection:—

At a meeting of the Secretaries of various branches of the All-India-Children's Association in Bombay and the Suburbs, held on 22nd August last, it was decided that the anniversary week of the Birthdays of Balkan-ji-Bari, Dr. Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi may be celebrated from 26th September to 3rd October 1937, both days inclusive, in the following manner:—

The two chief items will be:

(1) An Excursion of all Bombay children on Sunday, 26th September, 1937 to Fort Bassein. Full particulars in this connection will be announced shortly. In the meanwhile, let the children and workers just get ready for the occasion.

(2) A public function on Sunday, 3rd October 1937, where children may be given a chance to show their histrionic talents on the stage. A report of the working of the Association should be read out there and the public informed of the ideals for which the Bari stands. This function will be held by all the branches individually in their own Centres.

Then, in between these two days, programme of the following items may be arranged according to the convenience of each Centre:—

1. Sports.
2. Exhibition.
3. Social Gathering.
4. Visit to Harijan and poor children.
5. Children's Procession.
6. National Flag Salutation.
7. Relating to children stories from the lives of Dr. Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi.

Another thing that I have to draw your special attention to is that this week has also to be utilised for the collection of Poor Children's Fund, and therefore, necessary arrangements for this must be made. The Children may be asked to go round themselves to make collections in sealed boxes

It is very necessary that the detailed programme may be fixed up and the work of organisation taken into hands without any delay.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association, for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stampe. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

The Leisure Hour

(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

"Grand Mother"
(Photo by R. Kisani)

"Grand Joke"
(Photo by N. Das.)

ONE & A HALF FRIENDS

(By Bro. Keshavdeo Nemani)

Kanhialal had many a friend. On every Sunday they came to his house and ate and drank. Kanhialal's father asked him "Who are these boys?" He replied, "They are my friends Pitaji." "The old man remarked that they were so many indeed But he kept quiet.

When Kanhialal began to spend thousands of rupees after his 'friends' the old man was very sad. He knew that they would

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

eat away his hard-earned wealth and then his dear son would be a beggar. So this is what he did.

"Let us go and try your friends, my son," said Kanhialal's father. He agreed. A water-melon was brought and made into the shape of a human head. It was kept in a broad basin and covered. Father and son started on the mission of finding the best friend at the dead of night. Kanhialal thought that the old man had gone mad.

From door to door they went to the 'friends' of the young boy. declared that they needed shelter for the night as they had murdered a man. Not one of them had the courage to admit these 'murderers.' Kanhialal learnt the lesson that they were not true as they used to say.

The old man reached the house of Shankarlal, an old friend of his. This gentleman offered all his wealth, amounting to thousands of rupees, and suggested that he would fight out the case. "This," said the old man, "is my half friend for. he would not risk his life."

In the early hours of the morning they went to the house of Amritlal, the best friend of Kanhialal's father. Amritlal came to the door with all his wealth, wife, and children. He said that he would save his friend at any cost. He kept them in and sat out of his house with a sword to kill any one who came to trouble his dear friend.

"This," said the old man, "is my real friend. He is ready to risk everything. My dear child, you have made thousands of friends in your short life. I have only one and a half friends in my career of sixty-seven years."

So Kanhialal grew wise. He discarded all his 'friends.'

THE PLURAL!

(Sent By Sis. Grace)

"What is the plural of man?" asked the school-teacher.

"Men," replied Bobbie.

"And the plural of child?"

"Twins," was the unexpected reply.

REPLIES.

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his Sisters and Brothers, who can write to him

"We Love One Another"
(Photo by K. C. Mehta).

their small difficulties, which he shall try to solve to the best of his ability.

Bro. K. Narayanan (Ottapalam): One of your contributions has appeared in the September issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." The others will appear in this Corner as soon as convenient. Glad you liked the prize. The July and August issues must have been forwarded to your new address by the manager. I hope you are having very nice time at Ottapalam?

Bro. V. C. Gupta (Bombay 6): The enrolment form and full particulars of the Association have been forwarded to you. When you get yourself enrolled, you could send entries for all our prize competitions without any entry fees—and above all, you will be considered as one of the great Brotherhood: Well, that is the benefit, if at all you consider it as a benefit! Thank you for the photograph; I will preserve it in my collection.

Sis. Sheila D'Mello (Nagpur): The full particulars of the Children's Association have been sent to you, but not the enrolment form. You never told us your age, please—Then how to decide as to which form should be sent to you So, let us know your age, and we shall gladly forward to you the enrolment form.

Bro. Brijlal Chablani (Karachi): The new year of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" commences from January, but you can become its subscriber whenever you like. The enrolment form of the Balkan-ji-Bari has been sent to you, as desired. It will, however, be better for you to join the Association at Karachi. The address for correspondence there is Dada—"Gulistan," Karachi. Drop a line, and then meet the Secretary.

Bro. Manohar Nadkarni (Bombay 4): Glad to know you liked the Certificate. Your article on "Smiles" has appeared, I think. Send other good contributions whenever you can.

The enrolment forms and full particulars of the All-India Children's Association have been despatched this week also to the following:—

Bro. Bhagwan D. Advani (Hyderabad, Sind), Bro. Mohanlal Maganlal Padkar (Rajput). Bro. D. N. Tankha (Chanda), Sis. Premlata Shruthappa (Bihar), Bro. M. D. Kanetkar (Bombay 7), Sis. Myrtle Fernandes (Bandra).

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. boys and girls between 12 and 16 years. can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful. can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

A Beauty Spot Near Bombay
(Photo by N. T. Shetty)

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

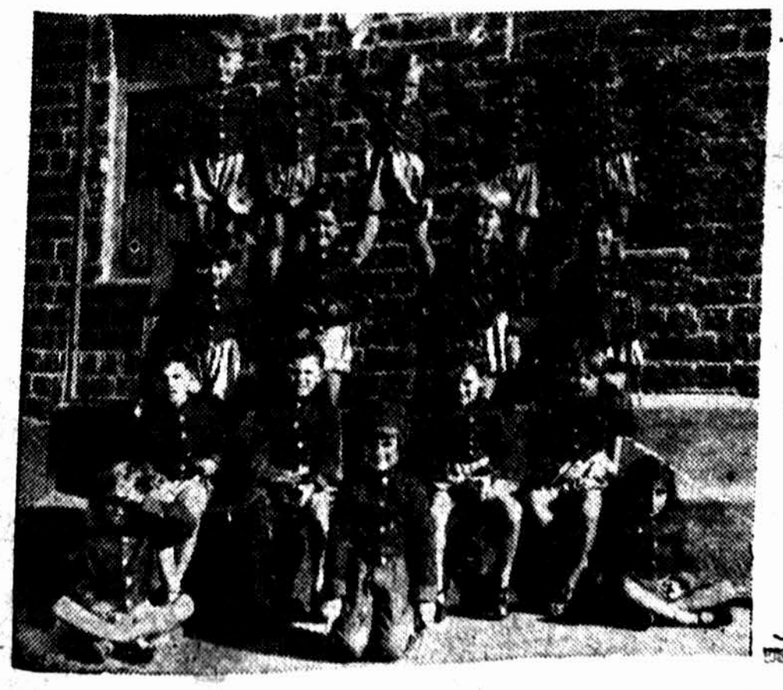
If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner".

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

CHILDREN'S OWN PICTURE GALLERY



A concert was recently held by H. H. the Maharani of Phalton State. Here you see (Top left) "Percussion Band" by children under 6 years old of St. Mary's School, Poona. 'Tambourirne Drill' (Top Right) by students of High School for Indian Girls —and an "Operetta" by the students of St. Helena's Girls' High School.

—Photos: Mohite.

A Plain Talk To Indian Parents

(Continued from page 1)

other side, a room exclusively for women. This will give privacy for those who want it and a place to meet naturally. Similarly, some tennis courts should be exclusively for men, others exclusively for women and others for both. Such clubs should have family memberships. Within them boys and girls will have opportunities of meeting in public, in the presence of their families and friends with no need for the secrecy, which is so fraught with danger.

Common Social Rooms In Colleges

Teachers, one wishes there were common social rooms in the universities and colleges. These should be furnished with games they can play together, newspapers and magazines for the readers, chairs, and tables over which they can discuss their lessons. Girls' and boys' hostels hould arrange tennis matches between them, and other activities. Teachers, parents are handicapped by innumerable critics in their homes; you must take the lead and prepare opportunities for these unfortunate young people who cannot speak together without being criticised. Courses in social behaviour must be added to the high school and college curricula for boys as well as girls. Parents can't teach these things, they don't know them themselves in many cases.

The experience of the West has been that there is no danger when boys and girls go together publicly; it is when they are forced into secret meetings by the disfavour of their parents and teachers that danger arises. India must make provision for this safe meeting; going slowly, forcing eager youngsters into secrecy is dangerous; we must go rapidly enough to be one step ahead of our young people if we want to help them.

Why Youth Goes Astray

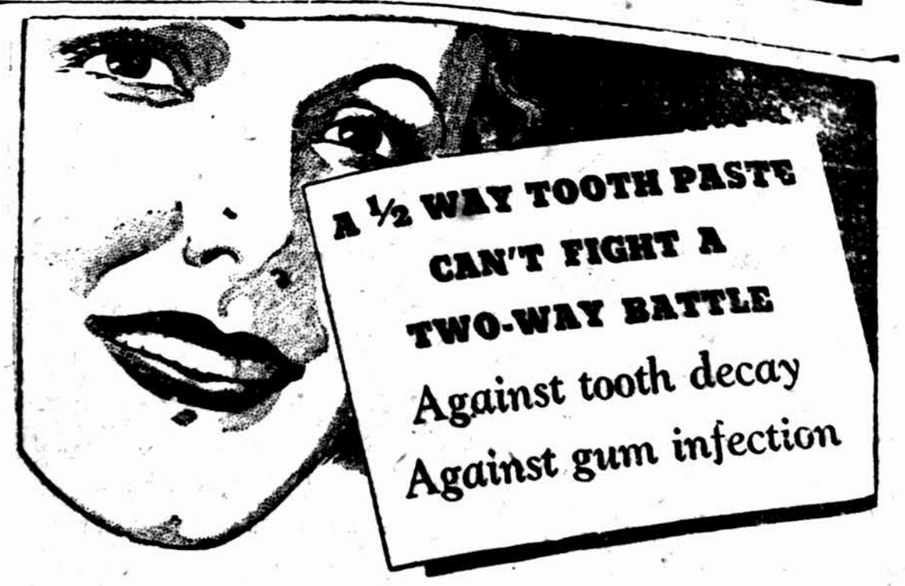
Why are so many educated young men and women finding themselves unfit to merge into their environment — marrying outside of their communities, or living abnormal lives expressed in various ways? Why must respectable young men jump walls, not as escapades, but having no legitimate ways of seeing girls? Among Hindus and Mohammadans the men are better educated than the women; among Christians, the women are better educated than the men, generally speaking, and where can a Marwadi find an educated girl in his own community? But without exception educated men and women want wives and husbands of nearly the same educational background.

Many Christian girls are marrying outside of their community or conversions for love are taking place. What tragic results will follow? Perhaps a rapid decline in religious interest. Why? Educational facilities are not equal, freedom to form acquaintances is not equal. Shall Christian girls be locked up tighter than they already are? Impossible. Shall non-Christian youths be forbidden to contract such marriages? Equally impossible.

The only answer is more education for Hindu and Mohammadan girls and more freedom under happy conditions for all. Facilities must be provided where with boys and girls can form attractions within their own communities. For, whatever we may say or feel, it may be our own boy or girl to-morrow who refuses to marry the person we have chosen. Why not help them to find a choice which we can wholeheartedly approve of by allowing them to mix in their own communities?

Parents Must Solve The Problem

Fitting themselves into their environment, round pegs into square holes Both the peg and the hole are irritated and unhappy in the effort. Can the hole go to the peg for advice, or the peg to the hole? Each are in the same unhappy state. To whom shall they go for advice? One young man of my acquaintance separated himself for six years from the only girl he would marry, because her father objected, until someone asked the youth why he condemned both himself and the girl to unhappiness for the sake of an oldfashioned father who had no objection but his own orthodoxy. They are now happily married and the father has given his blessing—after the marriage. Where shall such young people, young people with no badness but this in them, go for advice? Parents, teachers, there is only you.



One enemy, decay, attacks your teeth. Another, Pyorrhea, threatens your gums; it is so prevalent that 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from it. A half-way toothpaste cannot protect you from both. So, why use a half-way toothpaste when FORHAN'S is specially compounded to keep teeth brilliantly white, gums sound and healthy?

A special ingredient, a famous astringent, in Forhan's, safeguards your gums against Pyorrhea. Forhan's, a double-acting toothpaste, keeps teeth delightfully clean, and gums firm and sound. Use Forhan's daily. Buy a tube now!

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Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

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TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

LIGHTER SIDE OF MINISTERIAL LIVES

(By "JESUISPARTOUT".)

After an M.A.(Cantab) made an (illusionary) onslaught on the alleged Congress fallacy of the Karachi resolution, a Ph.D. D.Litt., leads a spectacularly pseudo-heroic flank attack in the field in the columns of a Bombay weekly and the latter learned gentleman so excells the former as to produce the effect of pure comedy.

MINISTER'S MENAGE

The D.Litt. begins by framing the Congress Minister's own family Budget and by taking for granted (but why?) 'that such a man has a family of five: himself his wife and three children. 'He will require', proceeds the philo-ophico-literary domestic financial-expert, 'one room to meet people, one room in which to work, one room to eat in because he cannot ask guests to eat in the kitchen—one bed-room for himself and wife and two bed-rooms, if his children are of different sexes, one kitchen, bathroom and W.C.—in short a six-roomed flat'.

EXPERT'S BUDGET

Follows the Budget which presents unavoidably its special problems of humour and deserves reproduction for that reason:—

	Rs.
Cook ..	25
1 Man-servant ..	18
1 Maid-servant .	12
Food for 3 servants at Rs. 8 each ..	24
Washer ..	10
Sweeper ..	4
Rice ..	7
Dal ..	5
Wheat ..	10
7 1/2 Srs. Ghee at Rs. 2 per seer .	15
Daily Bazaar (vegetables, fruits etc., at Rs. 3 per day)	93
Cooking Oil ..	6
Coal and wood ..	12
Milk 2 Srs. per day ..	20
Electric Bill ..	10
Doctor and medicines ..	50
Insurance ..	25
Newspapers ..	15
New Books ..	30
Clothing ..	50
Charities ..	25
Entertainment and Club fees	100
3 Children at Rs. 25 each ..	75
	Rs. 640

D.LITT.'S TRAGEDY

Why on eath the Congress Minister must accept this so-called middle-class minimum is more than one can imagine. For that matter, 'domestic peace' with special reference to the fretting wife taking resort to the subtle strategy of central European diplomacy and undermining the happiness and mental peace of the Minister, is as puzzling a factor in the successful working of the Congress Ministry

The D.Lit. may have at least hinted not only on the movie-tragedy of an unhappy wife with her suppressed anger at the wickedness of the Congress Party but a much more realistic and lurid tragedy of the Minister poisoning his wife and making his appearance in the High Court Sessions on a charge of wilful murder. Do not the rules of Aristotelean poetics demand this 'denouement'? Even a D.Litt cannot totally discard logic.

THE BEST WORLD

What one regrets, however, is that not a few of the Ministers of the Congress Party are men who have served their time, if for political offences, in company of common convicts and that the D. Litt. misuses his admirable aptitude over men who seek to justify their existence by wanting to level up other people's standard of living

The D. Litt. gentleman rather reminds one of that sage Pangloss of 'This is the Best of all Possible Worlds' philosophy. The best of all possible worlds of the Congress Minister, alas, is not D. Litt.'s typical middle-classer's. And why need this gentleman of learning waste his gifts over the Ministers who are after all quite capable of looking after themselves as well as their wives and children?

IN THE SERVANTS' HALL.....

One would imagine that the details of the ministerial 'menage' were of interest only to tradesmen and servants and even if the Ministers did not say like the poet. 'Live? Our servants do the living for us' they are undoubtedly much too serious-minded, not to say well-bred, to allow the vulgarity of rice and dal to invade the sphere of their essential activities. One would hardly respect them if they did.

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 5)

friends with the baby, and finally both of them had gone to sleep, the child's arm around Toto's neck. Bear and baby had plainly hit it off. But the scandalized caboon didn't think much of the friendship, and when he discovered what had happened he sent Toto bouncing out of the hammock on his fury little bottom.

I learned a few days later however, that the caboon's wife took an entirely different view of the matter. The baby had taken a shine to Toto and spent the next day or two crying for its playmate. The mother thought the baby was right and behind her husband's back she continued on numerous occasions to bring Toto over to the baby's hammock.

With visitors Toto was the most popular animal on the premises, even though he played many pranks on them. With the servants he grew more and more unpopular. To placate the irate domestics I had Toto tied up for two solid days, but the cub languished so visibly under this punishment that I didn't have the heart to keep it up.

His first act on regaining his freedom was to get into my room. pull back the covers of my bed and get underneath. Ah Kee walloped the suspicious-looking mound with a slipper, the resultant squeals confirming his worst suspicions. Again the tukenia gave Toto the bum's rush. That evening, when the humorless Chinaman voiced his bitter complaint over the occurrence, I began to wonder how much of an asset the little rogue was. After all, it was essential to keep the servants happy.

But one day Toto removed all doubts from my mind.

It all came about this way: I was in the Raffles Hotel in Singapore one evening when I was greeted by an acquaintance, a solemn young man who worked as an assistant in the American consul's office. I have so many friends in the consular service that it is impossible for me to think of this branch of the government except in the kindliest light; but I could never bring myself to like this particular chap (who ought to have a name so let's call him Kinkley).

I did not relish the meeting, for Kinkley was the club bore. If he once caught your ear, he would talk interminably and monotonously on his favourite subject—himself. I had no desire to hear again about the memoirs he was writing. In fact it had never seemed right to me that a young man, whose only experience had been a few years' pounding consular invoices wih a rubber stamp, should annoy the world by writing a volume about it.

I wouldn't deny anyone the right to pen his memoirs. It's one of the world's greatest pastimes. But I take violent exception to the fiend who produces a sheaf of his dull reminiscences and starts reading them aloud, uninvited. That was one of Kinkley's failings.

After we had swapped greetings, the diplomat-author remarked, "I hear you've moved to Katong, Buck. You've got the right idea. I'd like to get away from Singapore myself."

"Why don't you?" I said, not knowing what I was letting myself in for.

"That's just what I'm getting at. Your new place in Katong is too big for you. I'd like to have a look at it. If it's the right sort, I might be willing to share it with you."

I groaned inwardly. My first impulse was to protest that I needed every inch of room in the house. But that wouldn't do, for it was generally known that I was looking for someone to share my place with me. Although Kinkley would be about the last man in Singapore I would want for a tenant I mustn't be rude with him, for after all he had always been very helpful to me in making out my consular invoices on shipments to America and in assisting to get pass-ports for my native attendants.

The diplomat-author pressed his point, and before I knew it I had promised to show him the house in Katong.

One Saturday afternooon, after I had received many reminders of my indiscreet promise, I consented to meet Kinkley and take him out to Katong to show him the house. That much I would do. But once there I would find some way to set him against the place.

Shortly after we arrived, Kinkley looked over the house and grounds, ecstatically announcing that my home was 'deal for him. Just the place to finish his book, he observed, as he deposited on the front porch a bulky briefcase containing the first few hundred pages of his manuscript, which he planned to read to me later in the day.

I plugged away at my job of discouraging this tiresome enthusiast. As a starter, I pictured the danger of living near a compound full of wild animals. I mentioned that I frequently kept tigers and leopards in cages under the house. I was sure that the noises which the animals made at night would wreck his sleep. He waved these objections aside without difficulty. He craved the "experience" of life so close to these animals it would make an interesting chapter for his book. As for sleeping, he was a heavy sleeper and would not be bothered at all by any noises the animals might make.

I tried another tack. Did he realize that it was practically impossile to get satisfactory servants in Katong? Mine were terrible, I warned him, barely keeping a straight face in the process. That was nothing, he assured me. He would bring his own servants.

(To Be Continued: Copywright.)

THE service which 'Ovaltine' renders to health in every country of the world is unique. It provides complete and perfect nourishment in the form of a delicious beverage of supreme value in building up and maintaining health, strength and vitality.

Leading athletes, as well as countless thousands of people in every walk of life, drink 'Ovaltine' daily because they know it brings them the pure, concentrated nourishment of Nature's finest tonic foods, fresh from the bountiful English countryside.

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But be careful to avoid imitations of 'Ovaltine' which cannot compare with it in quality and value. Ask for 'Ovaltine' and reject substitutes. Remember, too, that 'Ovaltine' is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces, giving more in Quantity—more in Quality and, therefore, more in Value. There is only ONE 'Ovaltine'—there is nothing "*just as good.*"

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Practical tests constantly made over a long period of years, conclusively prove that the flavour of 'Ovaltine' suits *every* individual taste. It must be strongly emphasized that, unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste, and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to 'Ovaltine' in the home, if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agents: JAMES WRIGHT LTD., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

GOPALAN'S THRILLER

It was so unexpected and terrifying that Tara Devi sat up in her bed and shivered like jelly. Like a frightened rabbit, she stared vacantly into the space, her hands crossed on her heaving bosom. She was thrilled and (added Gopalan, with a sly look at his audience) chilled to the bone.

The inhuman cry lasted for a full forty seconds, during which time Tara Devi was left deprived of all reason. Then, she recovered her wits gradually. She remembered that the cry was no other than that which the history of the house had so persistently and morosely adumbrated. She was on her senses now; but the shock had left her so nerve-shaken that this realization only added to her weakness.

There was no further renewal of the cry. The persecuted woman had either succumbed to her tortures or her tormentors had seen reason for a respite Anyhow, the silence that ensued was long and ominous. In the interval, Tara Devi who had given up the hope of getting an early sleep, went on frantically trying to read the novel. But the strain only made her condition more pitiable. Her one great solace now, was that she had not as yet 'seen' anything. That was to her mind, the most dreaded part of the ordeal. She looked at the lamp which was

(Continued From Page 12)

now burning brightly and consolingly. and hoped that in the presence of such light all dark forces must vanish necessarily.

But the novel couldn't interest Tara Devi for all the fascination which its famous author guaranteed. It had been about one hundredth part finished, when the cool wind became colder. It also became more formidable. In fact, the window could not resist the sudden onslaught of that terrific cyclone. It snapped with a noise and closed. The lamp went out as if it was the first victim in the war which wind had declared. The weather, became without any reason, oppressively chilly. Tara Devi became more frightened than ever before. She folded her blanket in the hope of getting huddled up in the fashion of a frog. But the air became still colder, unbearable. Tara Devi felt as if icy fingers were running down her spine; her cheeks became white, pallid, bloodless. She thrust away her blanket with an abrupt gesture, and ventured to throw a glance at the window—she knew not for what reason.

Nevertheless, her look was answered miraculously. The window which had been tightly closed by the gush of the wind, was now opening; opening as if some unseen hands were moving the old wooden frame. Gradually it opened so far that it allowed the unfortunate lady to stare at the chink which had been formed—a chink about six inches wide. She continued to stare at the chink, for out of the opening two lustreless green eyes were looking down at her with an unimaginable terror written large in them. It was curious how the eyes were green and yet colourless; how at first they appeared to be gazing purposelessly, but on a little closer scrutiny, they exhibited an amount of unspeakable fright.

And they contributed to her fright also. Tara Devi's heart froze with fear as she watched the horrid drama unfold itself.

With a further snap the window opened completely. This time, Tara Devi screamed in terror.

Or at least she told her husband afterwards that she had screamed. But she was not sure. The whole spectacle was so uncanny that she couldn't believe in her senses

The face that stood by the window, really stood by itself. It didn't belong to anybody, for the simple reason that it had no trunk or lower body. The head had no shoulders attached to it; it hung in the mid-air all by itself, lolling dolefully in the strong wind. It was absolutely a head, a whole head and nothing but a head. The tongue was hanging out—a fine decoration to an already hideous sight; and the green eyes——.

Well, let the green eyes alone for the time being. Meanwhile, what about that long white thing—a sort of white bamboo stick, hanging vertically by the side of the head? Was it a pole? No sir, poles apart! It almost looked like—why, it definitely 'was'—an arm. Tara Devi could see the long withered fingers, the long pointed ash-coloured nails. And presently also, she could see an exact replica of the hand on the other side of the head. Ahem: What gruesome developments!

These were, Tara Devi could guess at once. the mutilated limbs of the poor woman, the persecuted sorceress. The limbs continued to pour in, in large numbers. The hands were followed by other parts, segregated legs, toes, shins what-not. . .

And then, the human figure complete from top to the toe, stood at the window and scowled and scowled hard at Tara Devi; so much so that her dry lips moved into a further attempt at a pathetic utterance. A hopeless gesture.

The woman at the window took the initiative. She spoke.

Her voice was gruff and ghastly: —one might almost say ghostly.

'What in the name of hell', she demanded, 'are you doing in my house?'

Tara Devi shuddered from head to foot. It was impossible for her to reply. She was incapable of any speech. However, she thought her lips did make a move and that she did say actually that it was 'her' house or words to the effect. But she wasn't sure. And anyway, the woman must have thought that she had given no answer; for the next instant, her eyes became greener than ever. They flashed indignantly at Tara Devi. The mysterious woman, with one twist of her hand, broke the bars of the window and in another second, popped in on Tara Devi's cot. Tara Devi's heart leaped into her mouth.

The woman was followed by an army of long and lanky men, men with tremendously long arms and no legs—the tormentors!

They poured in through the window and attacked the 'sorceress'. Blood oozed out of the body of the latter. The room became a pool of scarlet.

The woman screamed and laughed. She cursed the legless men with another curse and told them that she had threatened Tara Devi with only the best intention. It really was dangerous on her part to live in the house, because—because of the legless men. She herself was a Saint incarnate!

That was all Tara Devi knew. Utterly exhausted, she had lost all consciousness. She had swooned.

An aura of light surrounded her. As she came to her senses, she couldn't understand what it was. Then she saw.

A tall, masterly figure stood before her, bathed in a celestial splendour. The figure stooped over her bed and said in a soothing voice: "Have this magic pill. You are excited beyond endurance. But you will be all right. Take this. It is divine and straight from the Twin-Gods Ashvini Kumars."

Tara Devi took the pill and swallowed it thankfully.

In another moment, she was herself again.

She had in a short time, recovered so much so that she could see that the figure that had been bending over her bed was no celestial figure; or it might be called celestial in the sense that every righteous Hindu woman looks on her husband with pride and reverence amounting to worship

"Now you are all right, my dear", said Nihal Dutt caressing her hair lovingly. "I shouldn't have left you like that. But I had no idea you could be 'so' nervous. Weak nerves, I can see, reduce a person to the most disastrous state imaginable. Hallucinations, illusions, night-mares, all these are due to shattered nerves. I thank God that I have rescued my wife from the jaws of death. Don't get alarmed, dear; but that is what would have met my eyes, had I come only an hour late. That old ass of a peon who is still unaware of my arrival seems utterly dead to the world. But I don't blame him. I found out his secret yesterday.—No, nothing bad, my dear Only I regret I didn't take his advice yesterday. It took a person of the Generalsaheb's standing to convince me of the efficacy of this super remedy, which is inducive to sleep despite weak nerves. The General was sleeping soundly thank you darling."

"It is practically a gift from Heaven", finished Gopalan. "And it is available in two sizes. Bottle of two hundred, price only two rupees: bottle of . . . "

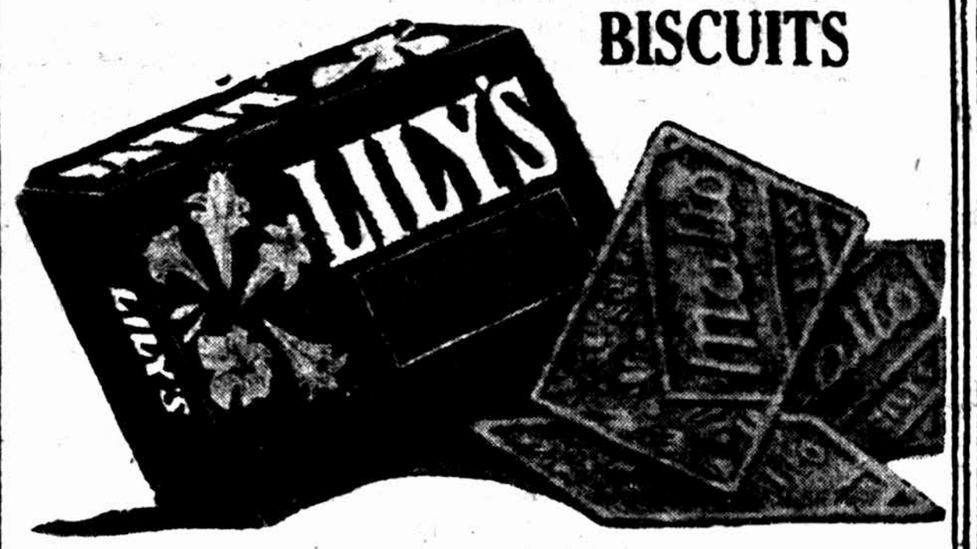
While making these announcements, Gopalan had opened his bag and had produced a handful of bottles containing the immortal fluid.

"Manufactured by the Lifegiver Killjoys and Company" he began solemnly, "these pills are an unsurpassed remedy on all nervous disorders. Anyone desirous. . . ."

There was sudden restlessness in the audience. The Club in toto, it appeared, had received a nervous shock. The sky had cleared. So were the throats of many among the audience—apologetically. Then, tying their shoe-laces and picking up their rackets, they walked hurriedly towards the tennis court.

(THE END.)

LILY'S MALTO BISCUITS



Made of MALT, MILK and CALCIUM. Builds brain, bone and body of babies. The best for the ricketty kiddies. Now to be had in air-tight quarter-pound Cartoons too.

CALCUTTA LILY BISCUIT CO., BOMBAY

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

SCHOOLS FOR BRIDES

Missionary Experiment In Nizam's Dominions

Wanted: A fair Girl of gentle manners, to marry young, highly educated, tall Hindu bachelor References given. Apply, with horoscope, to Box No.——. This kind of advertisement appears daily in Indian newspapers.

Before a marriage is agreed upon, the relatives of the parties sit long discussing the value of the forthcoming presents. These consist chiefly of gold and silver anklets and bracelets. Another point on which agreement must be reached is the value of the food to be provided for the wedding guests, who sometimes remain for a week!

It is unusual for a man to see his bride before the day of the wedding, and neither a Hindu nor a Muslim ever speaks to his prospective wife before the knot is tied. To do so would be considered most immodest. Yet most marriages in India turn out very happily. Husbands and wives are devoted to one another and to their children. Indians say: "You British people fall in love before you are married—we fall in love afterwards".

Enterprising missionaries in the Nizams's Dominions have started Schools for Brides for the Christian girls under their care in the jungle villages. The brides-to-be are from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and soon they will marry young farmers or teachers. Each girl lives in a one-roomed cottage and acts as "mother" to a family of five small children—the only part of the home necessarily left to the imagination is the husband! Every "family" buys and cooks its food and grows its own vegetables, some of the girls weave their own clothes. Each "family' is weighed monthly, and a prize given to the home which has gained most weight for the smallest expenditure on food.

The girls when married go out to make a better "Mother India" in the future.—E. S. Earley in the "Empire Review."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To remove the shine in a garment, place shiny section over ironing board and put a dry cloth over it. Take a second piece of cloth, wet it thoroughly and wring out. Place the damp cloth over the dry one and pass a hot iron lightly over the area covering the shiny spot. Brush with a stiff brush if the material has a nap.

The art of interior decorating is based upon common sense as well as the narmonious grouping of period pieces. Furniture is grouped for a specific purpose.

Corn meal will not form lumps in boiling water if first moistened with cold water.

To get the best service from a vacuum cleaner, the dust bag should be emptied at least once a week.

When making soup add the salt at the beginning of the cooking. Salt helps extract the juices of the meat giving the soup a food flavour.

For Underweight Children

The between-meal lunch is advised for underweight or fast-growing children. It may include graham crackers and milk, fruit or juice. In summer, fresh fruits or egg and milk drinks are suitable.

World's Ten "Best Dressed" Women

They Spent Altogether 300,000 To 500,000 Dollars Last Year On Clothes And Fineries Alone

Everyone, I suppose ,has some secret ambition. It may never be realised. One's family and friends may never even suspect what it is but all of us do have some dreams of future glory or greatness.

The chances of achieving your dream depend largely on how much you want it or how much you are willing to sacrifice.

It is true that if one wants a thing badly enough to sacrifice everything else for it, it usually can be had. The trouble is that we balk at making this sacrifice.

Just suppose your ambition was to be one of the world's best-dressed women. How do you suppose you could achieve that ambition? It may not seem like a very worthy one to you, or again, it may seem like the fulfilment of every wish a woman could make. Nevertheless, you would have to set about getting in line for the goal.

First, you probably think you would have to have superlative taste Not if you had sufficient money to place yourself in the hands of someone who has had who, having studied your type and personality would design and make clothes for you.

Paris has a great reputation for taste and technique in dress. Many an ugly duckling has emerged as a beauty from one of the saloons of the haute couture, or dressmaking houses. Each year these houses select ten women as the world's best dressed.

The Cost Of It All

It was estimated that these ten women spent a total of dol.300,000 to dol.500,000 in the last year, while each of the ten spent anywhere from dol.30,000 to dol. 100,000. This sum includes every article of wearing apparel including furs, underwear, accessories, small jewellery purchases as well as the large expense of beauty treatments, hairdressing and massage.

So you see one does not get on such a list for nothing. Those figures stagger most of us, but think beyond the actual cost in dollars and cents. Think of the hours spent in selecting models and in fitting them. Think of the hours spent in the hands of one's maid, masseur and hairdresser. Think of the time and money spent on, and with, one's corsetiere. Think of all these things and ponder on the reward. Is it worth all the time, money and effort spent to be included in this list, headed this year by the Duchess of Windsor?

Here is the list:

1 Duchess of Windsor.
2 Princess Karam of Kapurthala.
3 Duchess of Kent.
4 Mrs Harrison Williams.
5 Senora Martinez Hoz.
6 Begum Aga Khan.
7 Baroness von Krieger.
8 Mrs Gilbert Miller.
9 Princess Jean Paniotowsky.
10 Baroness Eugene de Rothschild.

Second is the little Princess Karam of Kapurthala. Dark-haired, small and slender, with large black eyes, she is one of the few high caste Indian princesses to dress in European clothes. Until two years ago she wore the Indian saris, but now discards them when she is in European society.

The Begum Aga Khan, former French milliner who married the wealthy Indian potentate some years ago, is considered France's best-dressed woman. Her jewels are among the most famous in the world.

Baroness von Krieger is considered the most beautiful and the best-dressed woman in Holland.

Mrs Gilbert Miller, wife of the New York theatrical producer, shops for her clothes in New York, Paris and London and is almost always gowned in black.

Princess Jean Paniotowsky is the wife of a Russian nobleman but is of Mexican birth.

Tenth on the list is the American-born Baroness Eugene de Rothschild, who was hostess to the Duke of Windsor, after his abdication, at the Castle Enzefeld, outside Vienna. She is the former Kitty Spottiswood of Virgina.

The Duchess of Kent, at the top of the list in 1935, comes third this year. She is the undisputed style leader in England and is acknowledged to be the most fashionable member of royalty.

Mrs Harrison Williams, prominent New York hostess who headed last year's list as well as those for 1933 and 1934, was fourth this time—and several titled women—notably the Duchess of Leeds, Princess Charles Murat and the Hon. Daisy Fellows—were eliminated entirely.

Such is fame.—M M M.—in the "Montreal Gazette".

Miss Annie Mascarene, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, of Travancore, is the first woman pleader in her community.

STORY OF QUINTS FOR SCHOOL

"The Dionne Quintuplets"—story of the frolics and adventures of Canada's five famous little girls—has been passed for use in New York's elementary schools. Announcing a list of recommended reading for the coming year, Dr. Harold Campbell, superintendent of schools, said the story was adapted for use in the first grade. Other books on the list are "Mother Goose," "Penny Penguin" and "Mickey Mouse," the last-named containing 60 coloured drawings by Walt Disney.

Good health makes Life a delight, indeed!

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH BY TAKING LODHRA

Best Cure for all Ladies' Ills.

Agents:—P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess St., Bombay.

The improvement in my complexion was remarkable

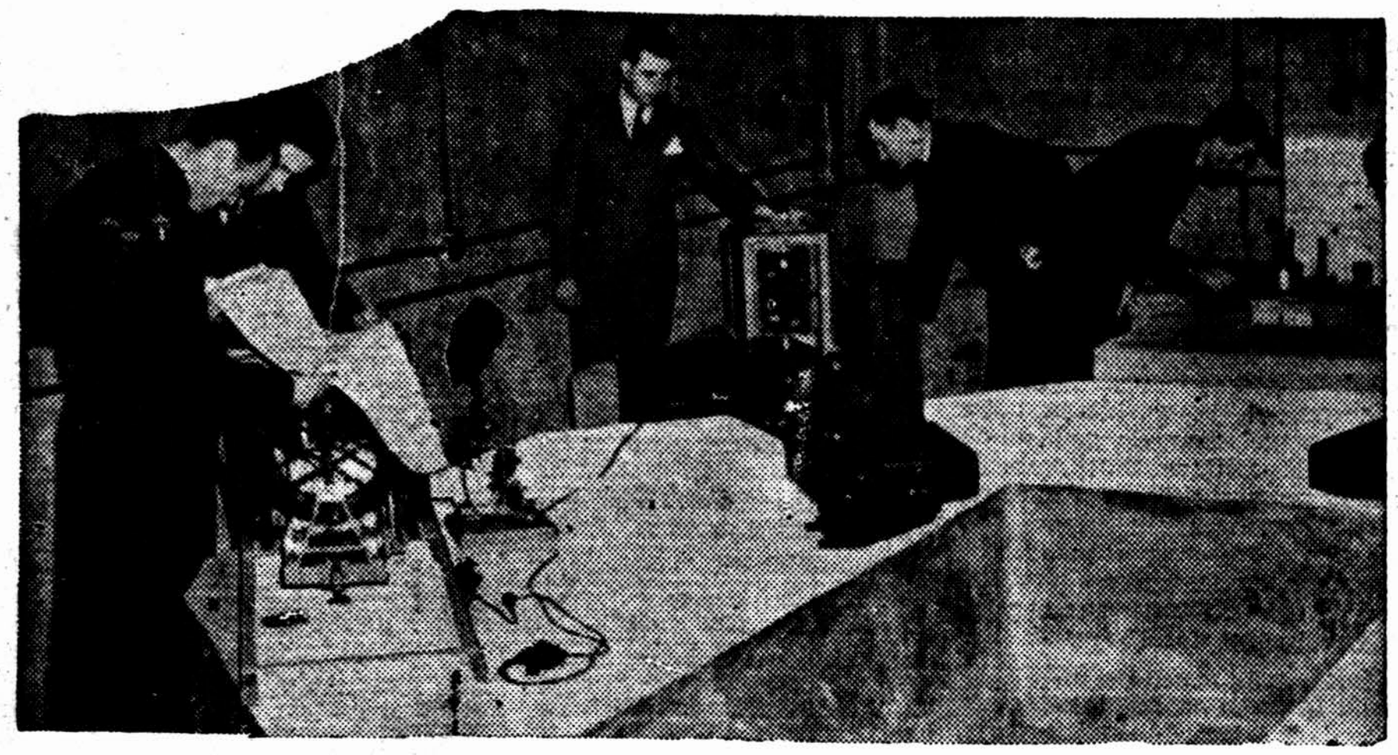
...after I began using these DAGGETT & RAMSDELL creams

Once you have seen the wonderful improvement Daggett & Ramsdell's creams will make in your complexion you will never again be satisfied with any other face creams. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust and imparts a smooth finish to your powder and make-up. Start looking your loveliest through the daily use of Daggett & Ramdell's creams.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Putting An Earthquake To Work

How A Catastrophe In 1811 Became A Blessing In 1937 Graphically Told



Above is a view of the interior of the Seismic Laboratory, 20 feet underground, at Wordham University, New York City, where Readings of Earthquake and tremors are made.

What is one generation's poison is another generation's medicine—and even an earthquake, though its name be anathema among humans, may prove a blessing in disguise.

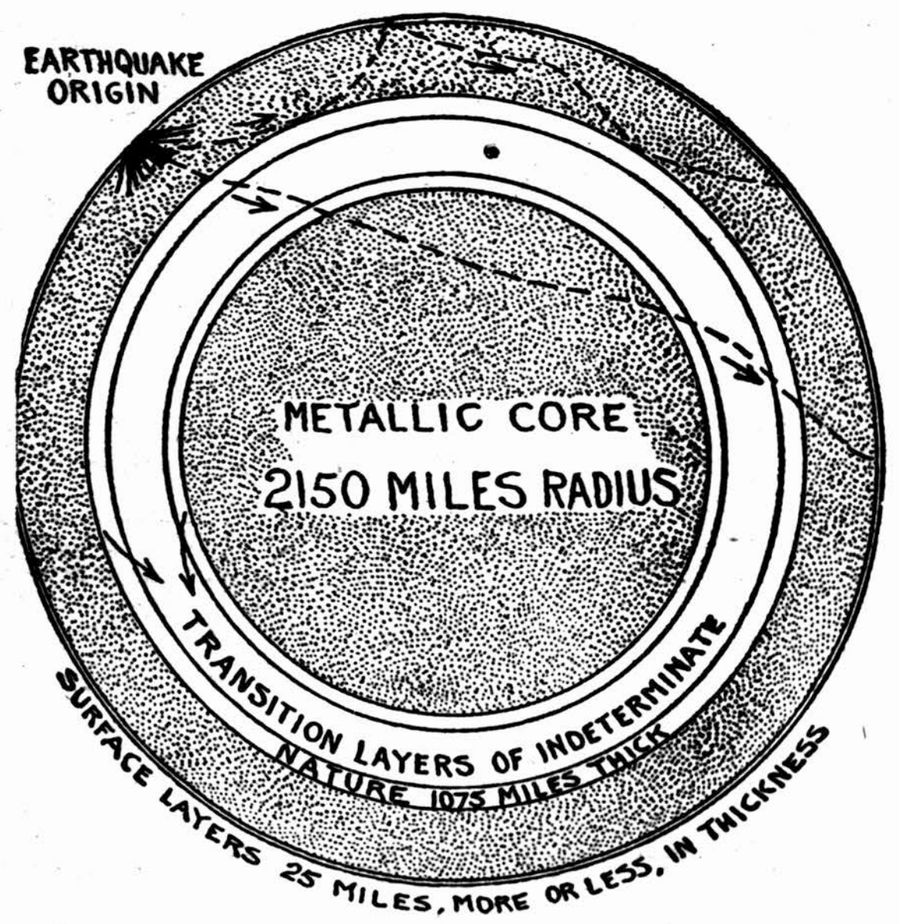
Go among the much "diluted" population of Southwest Missouri's "boot heel" country for eloquent verification of this bromidic double dose—as altered to suit the modern scene.

Government engineers down there made a dicker with nature—or call it a compromise—which met with the hearty approbation of the flood-hemmed citizenry of Cairo and environs and a stoic resignation on part of a comparative handful of farmers who were called upon to make a supreme sacrifice. It was a last resort to save that half-submerged town at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers from complete inundation and virtual destruction. . .

They traded 131,000 acres of tilled and superbly productive lowlands, the means of subsistence of several hundred families, for a city and suburbs whose succor meant the preservation of close to a quarter of a million souls and many millions of dollars in property values—and could have been accomplished in no other manner. They blew a 75-foot gap in the straining levee that kept within bounds the careening Ohio, surging to mountainous heights as a swollen Mississippi frustrated its normal assimilation by that stream.

The 131,000 acres, as if by magic, became a vast inland sea—and there was immediate relief from the pressure of flood waters on Cairo, with a gradual recession as the accumulating waste waters of many streams spent their force.

All of which still leaves unanswered the question raised as to an earthquake influence on the distressing situation pictured. One sentence is all that is required to explain that seeming anomoly. It was an earthquake that created the basin that absorbed the flood waters which threatened Cairo with virtual annihilation!


EARTHQUAKE ORIGIN
METALLIC CORE
2150 MILES RADIUS
TRANSITION LAYERS OF INDETERMINATE NATURE 1075 MILES THICK
SURFACE LAYERS 25 MILES, MORE OR LESS, IN THICKNESS

Cross-Section of the Earth, Showing Composition of the Interior and Rim and Transmission of Earthquake Waves Through These Stratas.

The earthquake that was required to save Cairo and the heavily populated 'boot heel' country occurred a century and a quarter ago. Although 'earthquake', in the purlieus of present-day thought, has become synonymous with 'San Franc'sco'—a fact based on rather flimsy foundations (as was Old San Francisco), inasmuch as a fire wrought most havoc—this earthquake was a much more elementally turbulent affair and is rated by historians as our worst visitation of the sort. It rocked the country adjacent to the present town of New Madrid, then incorporated barely three years and a collection of small cabins, on December 16, 1811, and it continued, a series of violent temblors, to February 7, 1812—and it drastically changed the toprography of that locality.

Ridges that once distinguished the landscape became lowlands and sloughs, rivers were converted into swamps and lakes were created.

Navigators on the stream, wildly tossed about and sensing the tremendous shocks despite the cushioning of the water, reported that, amid 'strange noises', large sections of river banks toppled into the stream and effected a complete change in the channel of the stream.

So was an earthquake 'put to work', to belie its grim implications—after 125 years!

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs 5 Postage As 9

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS

Wholesale Stockists: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

Washable Paper Hat

IT remained for Scotland to develop the washable paper hat. This economical, attractive and most practical bonnet was placed on exhibition in the British Industries show in London a few days ago as part of the Scottish Development Council's display.

The hats are made of paper which can be washed and dried without spoiling their shape or color.

The demand for the new paper hats seemed to spring up over night, especially in Scotland, and thousands of them are being worn this Easter Sunday, possibly more for novelty than anything else.

First of the bonnie bonnets from brae Scotland to make an appearance in the new world are on display on the racks of a progressive New York milliner.

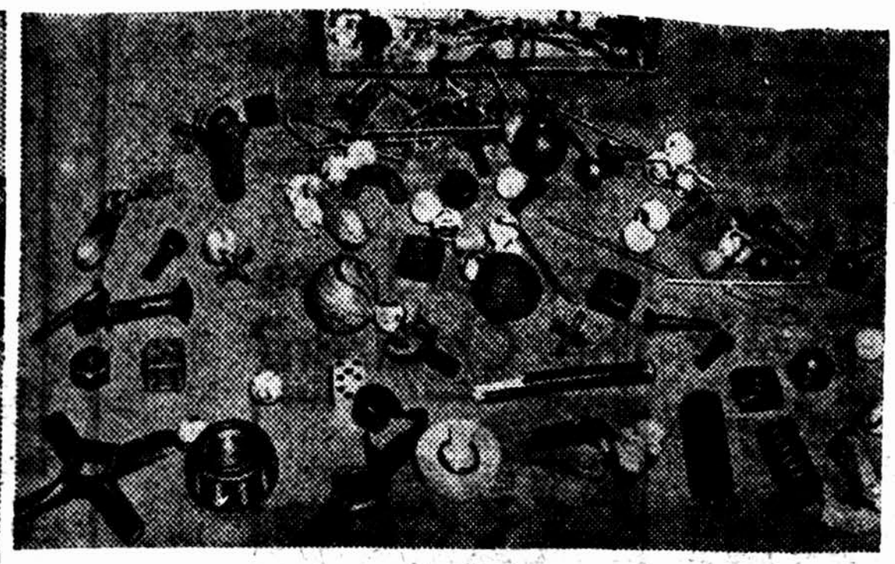
MACHINE DISCLOSES HIDDEN ILLS OF BODY

DR. HAROLD S. BURR, of Yale University, is shown in the accompanying photograph with the vacuum-tube microvoltmeter which he and Dr. Cecil T. Lane and Dr. Leslie F. Nims, also of Yale, have just perfected. It is claimed that the instrument may prove a forerunner of a victorious assault against cancer and other dread diseases. The instrument measures bodily electrical charges as small as five-millionths of a volt and indicates alterations in physiological activity before they can be detected by any other means. Electric records can be made with this instrument of minute alterations, and the activities of intact living organisms can be studied with a minimum of interference.

HOW TO MAKE POTATO CHIPS

When making potato chips, slice the potatoes as thin as possible. Bring a pan of water to the boiling point and drop in the potatoes for just one minute. Remove and plunge immediately in ice water and allow to stand from 2 to 3 hours. Dry chips well and drop into hot fat—390 degrees—and fry until golden brown

BLOOD SURGERY BOON FOR DOGS



Dr. Raymond J. Garbutt, Chief Surgeon for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is shown at the left, administering to dog before beginning a Bloodless Surgical Operation. Above: A collection of "Junk" recovered by Dr. Garbutt through Bloodless Surgery. Right: Here the Surgeon is shown bringing an eight-ounce sinker from a dog's stomach.

"Snow", a two-year-old American bull terrier, bears witness to the development of bloodless surgery for dogs—surgery as remarkable as its equivalent in human cases. From the stomach of "Snow" the following articles were removed in a painless operation which lasted five minutes:

One lead sinker, weight 8 ounces.

One wrist watch with strap and buckle.

One automobile spark plug.

One pair of dice.

These examples of what any dog is likely to swallow when a calcium deficiency in the blood gives it a strange appetite were extracted by Dr. Raymond J. Garbutt, chief surgeon of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Dr. Garbutt uses a pair of surgical forceps of his own invention, 35 inches in lengths. Before he perfected this instrument, the removal of foreign objects from the stomachs of dogs and cats called for operations involving the use of the knife. With forceps and anethetic, it takes only five minutes.

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Yeast Sets Swell Record

WE learn from the Scientific American that, under ideal conditions—at 30 degrees, Centigrade—yeast will double its weight every two hours. This means that a pound of yeast placed in ideal conditions for increased growth at 8 o'clock on a Monday morning will have attained a weight of 4,096 pounds by 8 o'clock the following morning. From one pound to more than two tons in 24 hours!

And that isn't all. By 6:30 o'clock on the following Monday morning—less than seven days from the hour at which that one pound of yeast began to grow—it will have reached a weight equal to that of the earth. From one pound to 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons in less than one week!

Before plunging headlong into the yeast business on the basis of these figures, however, it may be worth while to pause and consider that the yeast will have consumed many times its own weight in food during the week of growth.

And it may be worth while pausing for another few moments to consider that Old Mother Earth also is putting on weight. Her avoirdupois is increasing at the rate of nearly one pound an hour on a diet consisting of stone and iron. This material comes in the myriads of shooting stars which enter the earth's atmosphere every 24 hours of the day.

WED 29 TIMES

Mrs. Marzia Lakov, aged twenty-six, has been legally married under Russian law twenty-nine times in seven years.

In that period she has had twenty-eight divorces.

WHAT IS PROPAGANDA

Amusing Definitions

A first prize of two guineas and a second prize of one guinea were offered recently by the "Manchester Guardian" for a Definition of Propaganda in not more than thirty words. Here are some of the entries in the competition:

Propaganda is part of the truth disguised as the whole, and disseminated (openly or covertly) to influence the whole community in the interests of a part.

Generally a one-sided presentation of an aggressive idea, in which promises, mental cajolery, and coercion are essential constituents, pure reason an unnecessary refinement, and common sense an invariable absentee.

Propaganda is the art of demonstrating undeniably that all things which detract from the verity of a given premise must be false.

Propaganda is teaching of which one disapproves.

A deliberately planned effort to convince another man that your meat is not his poison.

Propaganda is the art, or craft, of dressing anything from the naked truth to the bald lie with the intention of producing a stunning effect.

The ability to make blacks white and whites fight.

Propaganda: A food, which in some countries is generally given to asses, but in others supports the people.

The journal awarded the two prizes to the following two definitions, the first prize going to the former:—

Propaganda is a debased form of education; a system of persuasion which boasts neither impartiality nor accuracy, substitutes slogans for reasons, puts results before principles and success before truth.

Propaganda is the distortion of Truth put over by the Other Side for the deception of Ours.

TWO OUT OF THREE AMERICANS OWN CARS

Two out of every three families in the United States own an automobile, and more than half of the automobiles are owned by families with incomes of dol. 1,500 a year or less. Nearly twice as many families operates automobiles as own homes. There is one automobile in the United States for every five persons, whereas the average for the entire world is one vehicle for every 55 persons.

SCIENCE and the STUDENT

PROF. L. A. HAWKINS, executive engineer at the Schenectady research laboratories, replying to a student who asked why science should be studied, wrote:

"A few hours devoted to the study of the viewpoint and methods of science," replied Prof. Hawkins, "whether in physics, chemistry, biology, geology, astronomy, or any other department of scientific research, should, under competent leadership, open to the student a fascinating world of intellectual achievement, in which he will develop a growing appreciation of the foundations of our civilization and acquire a training and discipline of his thought processes which will make him an abler and more useful citizen."

MILESTONES of SCIENCE

All bridges and tunnels linking New York and New Jersey now carry insurance. The Port of New York Authority has taken out a policy totaling more than $85,000,000 to provide against calamity to these important traffic arteries. It is the largest policy of its kind ever written and includes provisions against war, strikes, riots or "civil commotion" as well as hurricanes, cyclones, windstorms, tidal waves, cloudbursts, shifting sands and a variety of other freaks of nature.

A new chemical preserving process, invented by a Chinese scientist in California, is said to prolong the freshness of eggs, possibly for years. The Chinese are known to have a secret process by which eggs retain their edibility for a hundred years, but this is declared to be something different. By the new process, the porous egg shells of natural calcium carbonate are coated with more of the same material, thereby excluding all air and moisture, adding strength against breakage in handling and retarding deterioration.

According to a recent U. S. Government survey, the making of a modern automobile now requires 25 per cent more employment per unit car than it did in 1929. The introduction of the dial telephone was accompanied by an increase in the number of operators from 190,000 in 1920 to 249,000 in 1930. Sound motion pictures and the radio brought an increase in the number of employed musicians and music teachers from 130,000 in 1920 to 165,000 in 1932. Actors have increased in number from 20,000 to 37,000, theater ushers from 5,200 to 12,461. And there are 15,000 people on radio payrolls in jobs which never before existed. Following the introduction of gas and electric refrigeration, the number of ice dealers in the United States increased from 8,000 in 1920 to more than 21,000 in 1936.

The Truth in Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Finances, Love-affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness etc. have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight.

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral-Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss.), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like enclose 4 annas Stamps to help cover postage and misc. costs. Tabore believes in fair dealings and all work for which he receives any payment is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or full money refunded. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultations by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE (Dept 312-Y) Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

BIOCHEMIC MEDICINE
OUR MACHINE MADE
M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO
ECONOMIC PHARMACY,
84, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Puzzle Poem for Mothers' Day

WHEN Mothers' Day rolls around, grateful daughters and sons try to name all the things their mothers deserve. The list is a long one, too, as every puzzlist can learn by solving this puzzle poem. Just supply the correct words, whose letters are indicated by asterisks and are necessary to complete the rhymes. The poem follows:

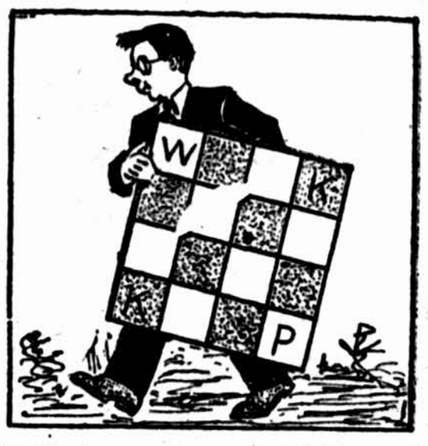
On Mothers Day all children
are eager to say:
"We love you, Mother, more
each day."
Thus Sara Sue and her brother
Bill
Have none but thoughts of (1)
****-****.
They have brought some lovely
(2) *****
And from the table Sara Sue
lifts
A portrait of her mother, who
Will be surprised to see it, too.
In many ways and like a turtle
dove,
For their mother dear they will
prove their
(3) ****.
For what mother expects,
they give her
(4) ******
For the money
they put in
their savings
banks.
They thank her
daily for her
(5) ***
And declare
that some day
she'll be repaid.
They say that
she'll never
know neglect
And always
they will
show her (6)
*******.
No matter what
may be their
mood
They will always show
their (7)
********.
They'll always try to fill her
needs
With words of kindness and (8)
**** *****.
They'll strive for fame to bring
her (9) *****
And each will ever be a grateful
donor.
Forever they promise her their
(10) *******,
For to them mother's dearer
than all royalty.

How Old Are The Children?

THE combined ages of the four children in the Farmer family total 40 years. The total ages of the two girls is four years more than that of the two sons.

The older girl is two years older than the older boy and the age of the younger son is four years less than that of the youngest daughter. How old is each?

Word Square



WALTER KRINGLE and Kenneth Peters lettered their initials on a large checker-board sign Darius Dauber was painting.

Being a puzzlist, Darius immediately converted his sign into a word square. He placed a letter in each of the remaining blank squares in such a way that each of the four resulting words was found once in a horizontal and once in a vertical row.

What four words, including the name of a flower and a musical instrument, did Darius use?

(For Solution See Page 48.)

(For Solution See Page 48)

FARMER CORNTASSEL eyed the three women belligerently, as he reluctantly gave them a bucket of water from his well.

"Don't you people realize," he snapped, "that there is a drought? I have hardly enough water for my live-stock without turning my well into a reservoir for a camp of trailers. This bucket of water is positively the last you get and, if any of you try to help yourselves to my well, I'll sue you for trespass."

"Hmph!" sniffed Mrs. Tintent, "that bucket holds just enough to fill Mabel's pail and my own. It looks like Sylvia is out of luck."

"No," commented Mabel, "that would not be fair. We'll fill

Problem of the Drought

Sylvia's pail first, then mine, and you take what is left, as your pail is the largest."

Said Sylvia: "Nothing doing! My pail holds only five quarts, while you two have 11 and 13-quart containers. If that old meanie will lend us his bucket until we get back to my trailer, I'll show you how to fill the pails so that we each receive the same amount."

How did Sylvia do this, using only the three pails and the bucket?

(For solution see page 48)

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS.

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

& PILLS

Sole Selling Agents:—P. M. PATNI & Co.

Tel. Address:—Ligature Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

Mysterious Mathematics

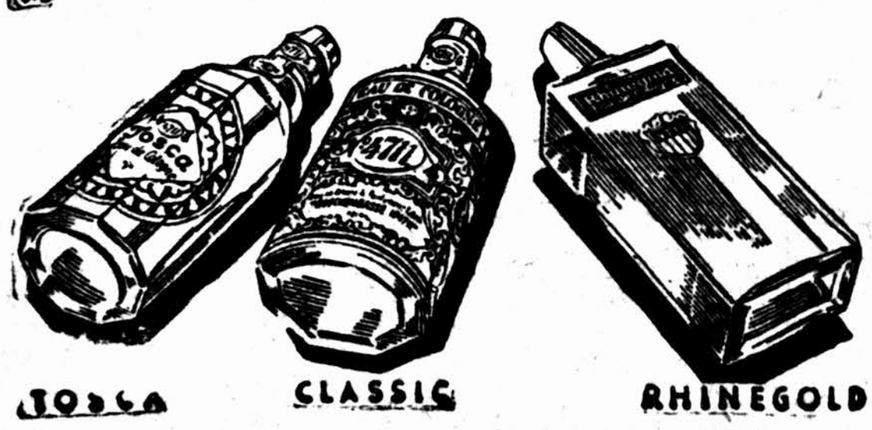
BETTY and Bobbie are solving this problem in letter addition by substituting for each letter its numerical position in the alphabet, as A is 1, B is 2, etc., using the letters of two words which are arranged to spell "most," "dear" and "hy." The total of the three numbers thus formed is 13, 197, 863. What are the three numbers?

For those more advanced in mysterious mathematics, the 10 letters of the same two words form another problem in letter addition which is shown on the blackboard. Can you solve it?

(For Solution See Page 48)

The famous House of EAU DE COLOGNES

"Tosca" Eau de Cologne, intensely feminine, mysterious and romantic - "Rhinegold" Eau de Cologne, cheerful, cool and mellow - both have the refreshing touch of the classic "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne, famous since 1792.

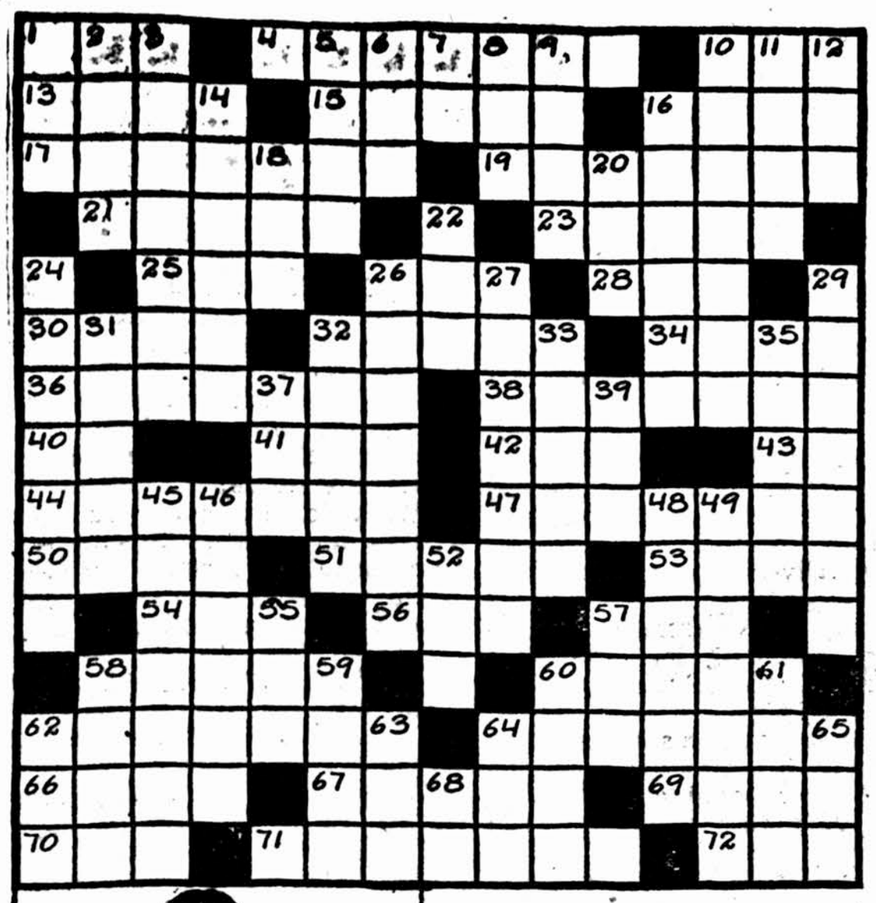


ORIGIN OF BUCKET-SHOPS

The official report on share-pushing, which was issued recently by the British Government, has caused a correspondent to ask a stockbroker how the word "bucket-shop" originated.

He said it was applied to firms which took your order on a margin payment and then threw it in the bucket—or, in Fleet-street phraseology, the waste-paper basket. There is some ground, however, for making the Pit at Chicago responsible for the term. There in the '80s no deal was allowed in options of less than 5,000 bales. To catch men of small means an outside market was started under the offices of the official Board. When business was slack members would say, "I'll send down and get a bucketful pretty soon"—referring to the street speculators.

From Chicago the term spread to all gambling transactions in share



CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

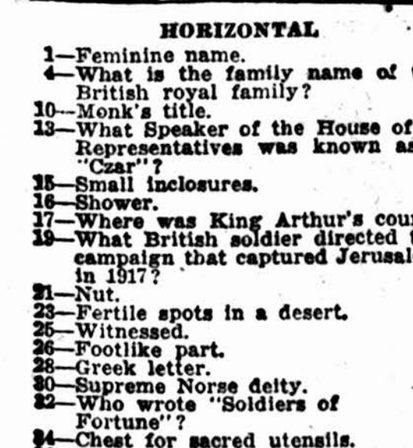
HORIZONTAL

1—Feminine name.
4—What is the family name of the British royal family?
10—Monk's title.
13—What Speaker of the House of Representatives was known as "Czar"?
15—Small inclosures.
16—Shower.
17—Where was King Arthur's court?
19—What British soldier directed the campaign that captured Jerusalem in 1917?
21—Nut.
23—Fertile spots in a desert.
25—Witnessed.
26—Footlike part.
28—Greek letter.
30—Supreme Norse deity.
32—Who wrote "Soldiers of Fortune"?
34—Chest for sacred utensils.
36—What Frenchman developed an antitoxin for hydrophobia?
38—A parish in Louisiana.
40—Birthplace of Abraham.
41—Turn to the right.
42—By way of.
43—Above.
44—Capital of Nebraska.
47—What channel separates England from France?
50—Acidity of the stomach.
51—Begin.
53—Pain.
54—Vigor.
56—Declare.
57—Pose for a portrait.
58—Send.
60—Openings in the skin.
62—Glazed, sleazy cloth.
64—Spindle of a lathe.
66—Bulging earthen pot.
67—Settlings from lye soap.
69—Certain.
70—Beverage.
71—In what well-known American city is Peachtree Street?
72—Seat of a bishop's authority.

VERTICAL

1—Part of a curved line.
2—Designating the lowest tides.
3—Goddess of retributive justice.
5—Religious image.
6—Negative.
7—Note of the musical scale.
8—Mineral spring.
9—What city was known as Christiania?
10—What public hall in Boston is called "the Cradle of Liberty"?
11—Prominent ridges in cloth.
12—At all.
14—Pour off gently.
16—Where in Texas did Gen. Taylor defeat the Mexicans, May 9, 1846: ——— de la Palma?
18—Binding custom.
20—Pillar in a Buddhist building.
22—Bulgarian coin.
24—Beloved by the people.
26—Authors of one's being.
27—Grayish white and lustrous.
29—What was the first name of the composer of "Old Folks at Home"?
31—Ancient Persian gold coin.
32—Combats with deadly weapons.
33—Holy person.
35—Half-melted snow.
37—The self.
39—Sink in the middle.
45—Literary form.
46—In what peninsula is Sevastopol?
48—Scottish landholders.
49—The jaundice.
52—River in Switzerland.
55—Prefix: wrong.
57—Male child.
58—Vex.
59—Light coloring.
60—Portion.
61—Withered.
62—Drunkard.
63—Be affected with pain.
64—Chess pieces.
65—Sheltered side.
68—Of what state (abbr.) is Atlanta the capital?

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works Panchpota, Bengal (F).

The Seven Ages

THE following seven words, arranged in the alphabetical order of their initial letter, end with the three letters, A, G, E. Missing letters are indicated by asterisks and the words are suggested by these definitions:

1. A***age, of medium character. 2. B****age, a pleasant drink. 3. C***age, a vegetable. 4. D**age, destruction of value. 5. E****age, use of one part of speech for another. 6. F****, result of action. 7. G***age, kitchen waste.

(For Solution See Page 48)

A Box of Riddles

WHAT is the difference between the reckless motor car driver and the careless person who used to extinguish gas with his breath?

2. Why would Sampson also have made a good newspaper writer?

3. What is the best method by which everyone always can fare well?

(For solution see page 48)

The Old Scholar's Present

IMMEDIATELY after his graduation from the Postville public school, Phineas Poorman went out into the world to make his fortune. He vowed that his native village never would hear of him until he had accomplished his purpose. That was 40 years ago.

During all these years Phineas never forgot the Postville school, so upon his return to his native village last week he visited the little red-brick building and gave all the pupils a great surprise.

"Forty years ago I graduated from this school," Phineas told the children. "Now with the permission of your teacher I am going to give each of you as many dollars as there are scholars in the school."

"That is most generous of you, Mr. Poorman," said the teacher, "but do you realize just how much your generosity will cost you?"

"Yes, I do," replied Phineas "It is exactly $7,569."

How many scholars are there in the school?

(For Solution See Page 48)

Find the Hidden Proverb

AS the summer season approaches, more and more bungalows along Crooked Creek open up and the sleepy little village takes on the appearance of a thriving town. The geographical center of Cripple Creek is believed to be located in the middle of Snake Swamp, but the center of population is in Sam's Soda Shoppe. Here the local 400 rub shoulders with the natives, reaching for the luscious drinks and frozen dainties served by Sam. Here, too, is heard all the news and idle talk of the community, as the elite leisurely sip their refreshing beverages, eagerly listening to the latest bits of gossip.

TWO SUNDAES GARCON!
MAKE MINE VANILLA.
ARE YOU FOLKS STAYING ALL SUMMER?
THAT DUMB BOZO SWALLOWS HIS SODA LIKE A PILL.
DO NOT TALK SO LOUD. HE WILL HEAR YOU.

Select seven words from the balloons and arrange them into a sentence, expressing a popular proverb which tells why all the residents of Crooked Creek have not as yet opened up their summer camps.

(For Solution See Page 48)

"Crashing the Gate"

I HAVE ONLY ONE NICKEL AND NOT ANOTHER CENT. YOU'LL HAVE TO WALK HOME.
WAIT! I HAVE AN IDEA.
IT SOUNDS SILLY.
WELL, IT DESERVES A TRIAL; ANYHOW DROP IN YOUR NICKEL
NOW A GOOD PUSH WILL TURN THE GATE SO QUICKLY WE CAN BOTH GET THRU BEFORE IT LOCKS AGAIN
YOU DUMB-BELL! YOU TURNED THE GATE SO FAST YOU THREW ME OUT HERE AGAIN

MR. AND MRS. NED NEEF went to visit some friends and they met with an embarrassing situation. Ned left all his money at home and Mrs. Neef had only five cents.

Ned's idea of meeting the emergency is depicted in the drawing. It contains a concealed proverb which is found by selecting the correct words from the "balloons."

(For Solution See Page 48)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Bill can't be as henpecked as you make out. I heard him remonstrating with his wife last night."

"Oh, yes, he is. What you heard last night was Bill complaining that she had dropped cigarette ash on the floor he had just washed."

The absent-minded man was strap-hanging in a tram, the other arm clasping half-a-dozen bundles.

"Can I help you, sir?" asked the conductor.

"Yes," he said, with relief. "Hold on to this strap while I get my fare out."

"Hallo, is that the police-station?"

"Yes what can we do for you?"

"I only wanted to tell you that you need not look for my husband. I've found him myself. He forgot to take off his overcoat and I accidentally hung him up in the wardrobe.

The author was in the front of the theatre, and seeing a man putting on his coat preparatory to leaving, exclaimed: "I beg your pardon sir, but there's another act."

"Which is precisely the reason I'm going," was the reply.

Now look here, Sarah," said Mr. Wigby, "don't you send any more of my shirts to that laundry!"

"Why, whatever's the matter, dear?" asked his wife.

"Nothing, only I feel as though I'm wearing lace curtains, that's all."

* * *

Clocks in Irish provincial hotels are not noted for their timekeeping qualities. They are kept more for ornament than use.

A traveller went into the coffee-room of an Irish hotel. The maid-of-all-work was dusting the mantelpiece. Suddenly the clock began striking.

The maid, with a look of surprise, turned and said, "There must be something wrong with the clock; it's going."

* * *

"P'taters is good this morning, madam," said the gardener, making his weekly call.

"Oh are they?" retorted the customer. "That reminds me How is it that those you sold me last week were so much smaller at the bottom of the basket than at the top?"

"Well," replied the old man, p'taters is growin' so fast just now that by the time I get a basketful dug, the last ones is about twice the size of the first."

A timid-looking woman was buying a parrot. She had practically decided on one she liked, but wanted to be certain on one point.

"You are sure," she said, "that this parrot doesn't swear?"

"'E certainly don't swear much ma'am," replied the dealer, impressively, "but what 'e does swear is beautifully loud and clear!"

* * *

Tommy was reading. Suddenly he stopped, looking very puzzled, and said: "Daddy, what is a feebly?"

"A what?" said his father.

"A feebly."

"I've never heard of such a thing," said father. "Read the sentence."

"A man had a feebly growing down on his chin," read Tommy.

* * *

A City man's secretary looked up from her typewriter and saw a beautiful blonde enter the private office, smiling sweetly.

When she came out and passed the secretary, the latter looked her over

"Look here," she said, "if you try to get the boss away from me I'll scratch your eyes out!"

"Don't worry, my dear," answered the other. "I'm not the new typist. I'm only the boss's wife."

The farmer was showing his new hand round the farm, explaining all the jobs he would have to do.

When the list had been completed the man asked: "How about clearing the snow from round the house?"

"What on earth do you mean? There's no snow at this time of year," said the farmer.

"No, but by the time I've finished my jobs there will be."

* * *

"Your name?" snapped the police inspector.

"William Smith," replied the prisoner.

"Come, come. Your proper name."

"Well, then, if you insist, I'm called Percy Bysshe Shelley."

"That's more likely—we couldn't be deceived with that William Smith business."

* * * *

One of the inmates of the prison was called into the governor's office.

"You were sent here, I believe, for writing a glowing prospectus for an oil company?"

"Yes", said the prisoner, "I was a little too optimistic."

"Well," went on the governor, "the authorities want a report on conditions in this prison. I've decided to let you write it."

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Drought Problem: First, as suggested by Mabel, Sylvia filled the five and the eleven-quart pails, pouring the remaining eight quarts into the thirteen-quart pail of Mrs. Tintent. Next the contents of the five and the eleven-quart pails were returned to the bucket and the eight quarts in the thirteen-quart pail were emptied into the eleven-quart pail. Then the thirteen-quart pail was filled from the bucket, leaving three quarts in the bucket. The five-quart pail was filled from the thirteen-quart pail, leaving eight quarts in the thirteen-quart pail. It only remained for Sylvia to add the five quarts in her pail to the three quarts already in the bucket to make the three divisions of eight quarts each.

Hidden Proverb: The concealed maxim is: Two swallows do not make a summer.

Scholar's Present: There are eighty-seven scholars in the school.

Children's Ages: The two boys are seven years old and the ages of the two girls are nine and thirteen years.

Word Square: The four words are: 1. Work. 2. Oboe. 3. Rose. 4 Keep.

Mysterious Mathematics: The ten letters are re-arranged to spell MOTHER'S DAY. Substituting figures for the letters according to their numerical order makes the problem read as follows: 1,273 (most) plus 8,596 (dear) plus 40 (hy) equals 9,909 (aaya). Translating the words, "most," "dear" and "hy", according to the numerical position of these letters in the alphabet, gives the problem in addition, 13,151,920 (most) plus 45,118 (dear) plus 825 (hy) equals 13,197,863.

Seven Ages: The words are: 1. Average. 2 Beverage 3 Cabbage. 4 Damage 5 Enallage 6 Fruitage. 7 Garbage.

Crashing the Gate: The concealed proverb reads: One good turn deserves another.

Puzzle Poem: The missing words in their order of use are: 1 Goodwill. 2 Gifts. 3 Love. 4 Thanks. 5 Aid. 6 Respect. 7 Gratitude. 8 Good deeds. 9 Honor. 10 Loyalty.

Riddle Box: 1 One steps on it and the other used to blow it out. 2 Because with two columns he brought down the house. 3 Make a good buy (good-bye).

Our Humorist At Large

First Shoplifter: "My shoes are pinching me something dreadful."

Second Shoplifter: "Getting a bit of their own back, dearie?"

Magistrate: "Was your late husband self-willed?"

Widow: "No, your Worship, it was drawn up by a lawyer!"

A BAD ADVERTISEMENT

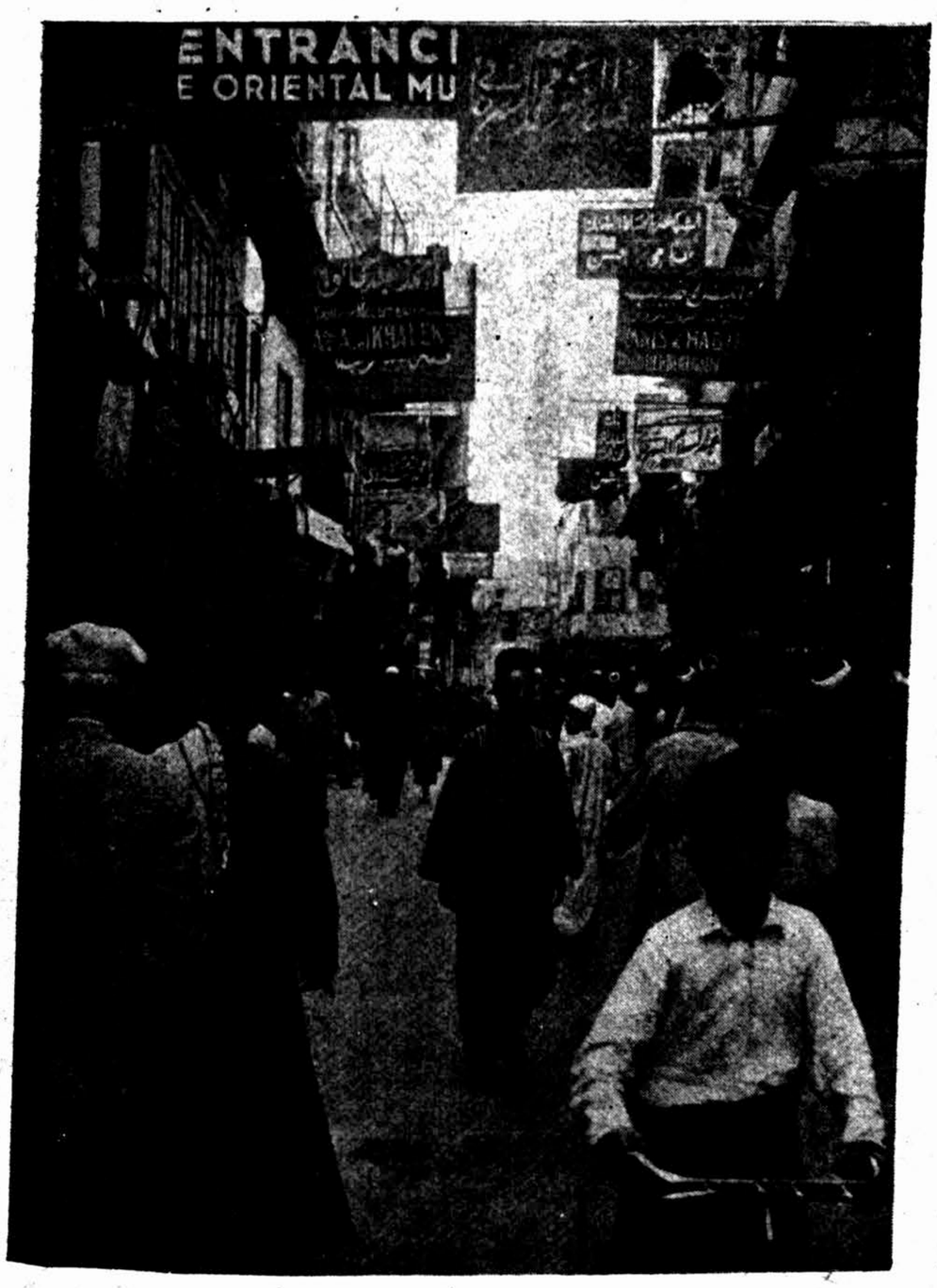
"I beg your pardon. . . . I have come to the wrong shop. . . . I wanted to buy a hair restorer."

"Jack, how strong you are! With one hand you can tilt that great thick mast."

"How's the pain in the neck?"

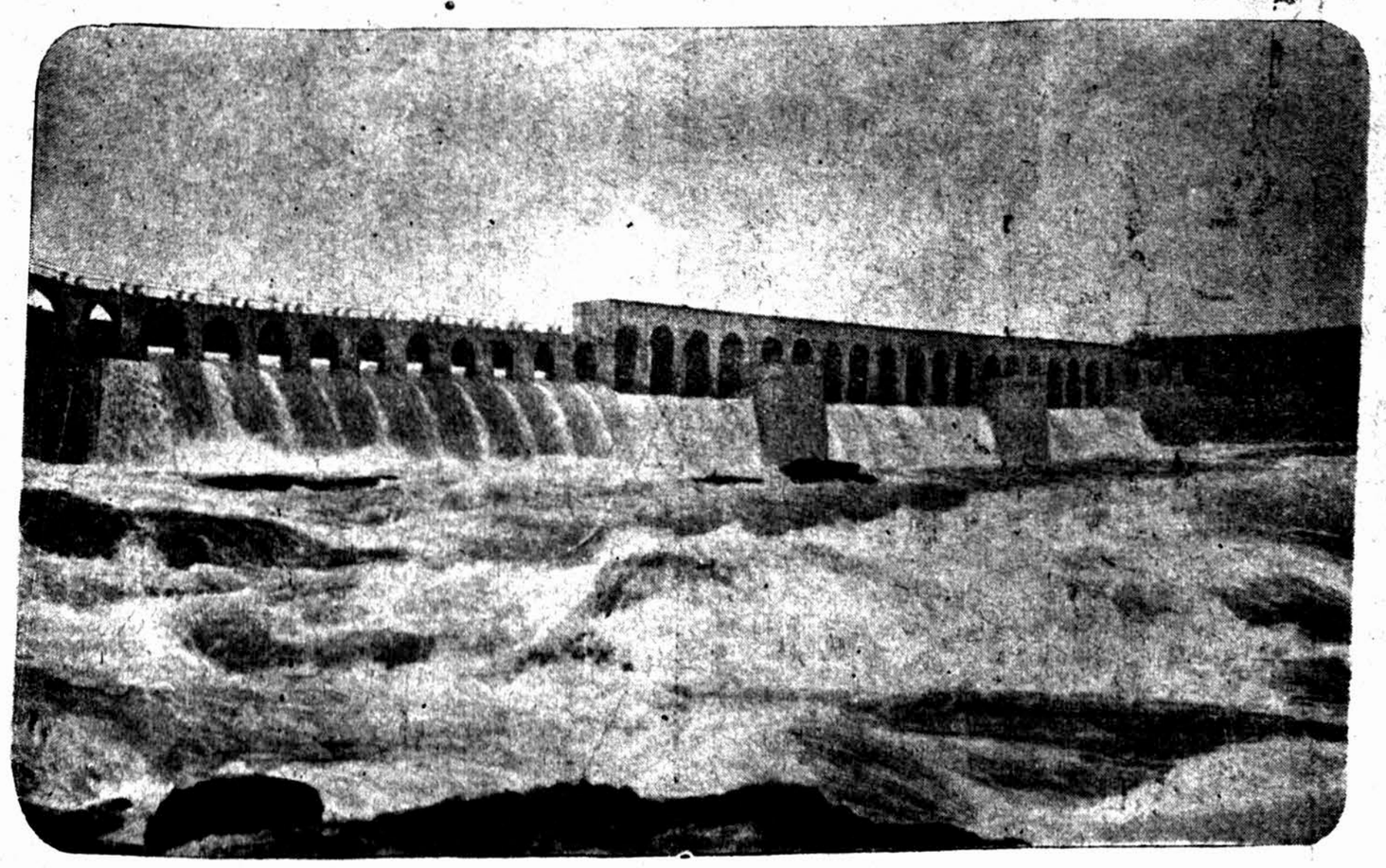
"Oh—he's not home yet!"

"Mummy Daddy's fetching somebody home for tea!"



A STREET SCENE, CAIRO.
(Courtesy: "Illustriarte Zeitung.")

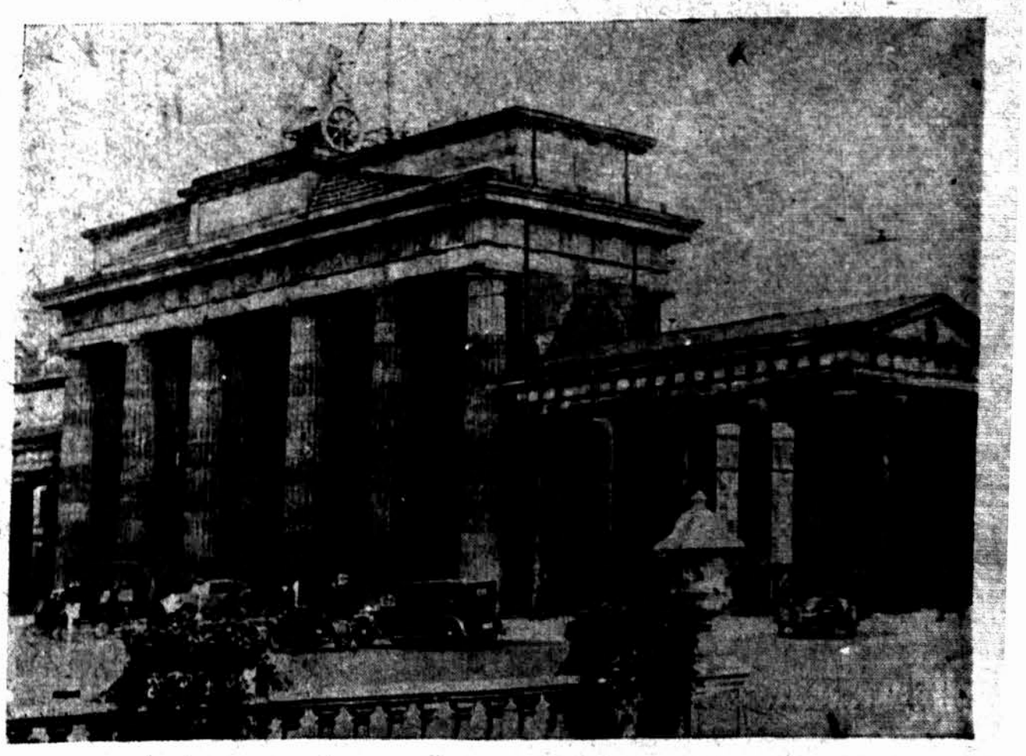
Statue of Kemal Ataturk erected at the port of Samsun, Asia Minor, to commemorate his first landing there to emancipate his country.



View of the raging rapids created by the surplus waters let off through the sluices of Lake Khadakwasla, which is the main reservoir supplying water to Poona, 10 miles from the city.

(Photo by Dolly S. Patel.)

"Be kind to them and you won't get stung"—a practical demonstration of this rule for handling bees is given by this American bee-keeper and his tiny daughter.



Brandenburg Gate of Berlin, which celebrated its 700th anniversary last month. The Capital of Germany has, to-day, a population of nearly 4½ million.

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